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ZURICH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1984

Algeria	4,000 Dec.	Angola	15,500 Nov.	Malta	5,000 Nov.
Australia	10,500 July	Argentina	12,000 Dec.	Chile	3,000 Sept.
Bahrain	6,000 Dec.	Armenia	4,000 Feb.	Costa Rica	20 Dec.
Bangladesh	40,000 Dec.	Kenya	5,000 Mar.	Croatia	3,000 Sept.
Canada	1,500 Dec.	Kosovo	500 Feb.	Cuba	100 Nov.
Chile	1,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Cyprus	100 Nov.
China	7,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Denmark	100 Nov.
Colombia	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Egypt	100 Nov.
Costa Rica	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Finland	100 Dec.
Croatia	20 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	France	500 Nov.
Cuba	100 Nov.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Germany	2,000 Dec.
Cyprus	100 Nov.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Great Britain	4,000 Dec.
Denmark	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Iceland	20 Dec.
Egypt	100 Nov.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	India	2,000 Dec.
Finland	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Indonesia	2,000 Dec.
France	500 Nov.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Iran	100 Dec.
Germany	2,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Italy	100 Dec.
Great Britain	4,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Japan	100 Dec.
Iceland	20 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Malta	500 Nov.
India	2,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Morocco	5,000 Dec.
Indonesia	2,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Portugal	100 Dec.
Iran	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Spain	100 Dec.
Italy	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Sri Lanka	100 Dec.
Japan	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Switzerland	2,000 Dec.
Malta	500 Nov.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Thailand	100 Dec.
Morocco	5,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Turkey	1,000 Dec.
Portugal	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	U.S.	100 Dec.
Spain	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	U.S. (Cont.)	100 Dec.
Sri Lanka	100 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.	Yugoslavia	100 Dec.
Switzerland	2,000 Dec.	Lebanon	10,000 Mar.		

ESTABLISHED 1887

Dutch Get Tough With Brokerages

Investment Scandals Prompt Calls To Tighten Relatively Loose Rules

By Bob Haggerty

International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — From the space in a building overlooking the Amstel River and collected letters from all over the world, most of them e-mail, came a firm dealing in shares on behalf of clients must have a license from the government or another officially recognized body.

The Netherlands' lax regulation has drawn a large flow of operators from West Germany, the United States, Canada and other similarly regulated countries in recent years.

"We have been a kind of refuge," said B.F. Baron van Liersum, chairman of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. British officials have complained that dubious dealers use this refuge to telephone British residents with unsolicited sales pitches that would be illegal in Britain.

Merely having an office in the Netherlands, a country known for financial soundness, confers a certain credibility on an investment house. Some dealers have even tried to reassure investors by producing brochures listing as their bankers Algemene Bank Nederland or Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank. Both banks say that they had to threaten to drop customers who use their names in such promotions.

Otherwise, the United States argues, it will be more difficult to convince the Soviet Union that NATO is limited in its resolve to carry out deployment if the Russians do not clog in meaningful arms control talks.

Richard H. Morgan, associate publisher of the International Herald Tribune, said the paper's policy was to make its advertising as "widely available as is consistent with accepted standards of good taste and responsibility."

He said that financial-advertisers were required to fill out a standard questionnaire, which is reviewed before the advertising is published. The International Herald Tribune has received some complaints about

license to offer investments to the public.

Such nearby countries as West Germany, Britain, Belgium and France have much stricter controls on what sorts of firms can offer investments to the public. In Britain, for instance, a firm dealing in shares on behalf of clients must have a license from the government or another officially recognized body.

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(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

U.S. Urges Acceptance Of Missiles

Dutch, Belgians Asked by Shultz To Back Cruise

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz urged Belgian and Dutch leaders on Wednesday to proceed with deployment of U.S. medium-range cruise missiles. U.S. officials said that Mr. Shultz, in separate meetings with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, argued that this would strengthen his position when he meets the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Geneva next month to discuss arms control negotiations.

Under the 1979 NATO decision to station 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe, Belgium and the Netherlands each are to deploy 48 cruise missiles.

However, strong resistance from domestic anti-nuclear forces has made the two governments reluctant to move ahead with the deployments, scheduled to begin next year.

U.S. officials contend that it is very important for Belgium and the Netherlands to follow the example of the three other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — Britain, West Germany and Italy — that already have begun deploying the missiles.

A nuclear exchange involving half the arsenals of the world's two biggest powers, the academy said Tuesday, could put enough dust and smoke into the atmosphere to black out the sky for 20 weeks.

If the war occurred in spring or summer, it said, the loss of sunlight could cause temperatures throughout most of North America and Eurasia to fall by 10 to 25 degrees Fahrenheit (from 10 to 25 Celsius).

Although the report added little to the nuclear winter scenario that individual scientists have been developing for more than a year, it strengthened the theory's technical foundation and gave it the American scientific establishment's most visible stamp of authority.

The report was commissioned in 1983 by the Defense Department after scientists began speculating



Residents of Bhopal, India, evacuating the city by train after officials announced that they would start operations Sunday to neutralize toxic gas at the Union Carbide Corp. plant.

Plans to Cleanse Gas Plant Cause Bhopal Exodus

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — Fearing a new leak of the poison gas that killed more than 2,000 people, thousands fled Bhopal on Wednesday after the government announced.

U.S. lawyers are vying for clients.

A Union Carbide inspector says

Bhopal plant was below U.S.

safety standards.

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nounced plans to neutralize remaining toxic material in a Union Carbide plant.

Ajum Singh, the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh state, said that 15 metric tons (16.5 short tons) of stored methyl isocyanate at the Union Carbide pesticide plant, where the leak occurred, would be neutralized by converting it into

pesticide.

pesticide, beginning Sunday. The process will take four to five days.

The news agency Press Trust of India said that about one-third of the 50,000 people in the slum cluster close to the factory had left their homes.

Earlier, the state government had opposed restarting production at the plant even temporarily. But Mr. Singh said that "the most practical and safe way of neutralizing the gas is its conversion into

pesticide."

Mr. Singh said that a foul smell might spread around the factory when the plant was restarted, but that "this odor is not any indication of danger."

Camps will be set up in the city's schools, colleges and stadiums for people who want to be evacuated from areas around the plant, Mr. Singh said. Government buses will be provided for people who want to leave the city, he added.

"We are taking these steps to remove all the misgivings and fears from the public mind," the chief minister said, adding that he would remain inside the plant during the neutralization process.

"We don't expect any big movement of people," Mr. Singh said. But he added that an estimated 125,000 affected people, mostly slum dwellers who live in the shadow of the factory, would be evacuated if necessary.

The Indian Army will be called in if the situation demands it, Mr. Singh said. Additional police forces have been rushed to Bhopal for the evacuation process, and city officials and police will patrol the city Sunday when the neutralization process begins, he said. A separate camp for animals also will be set up for those wanting to move their livestock.

Local bank officials reported that residents were drawing large amounts of money from their accounts. Many gasoline stations ran out of fuel as cars and buses lined up.

Many people, mostly those who live near the plant, packed up their quilts, cooking utensils and other possessions and camped at the train station.

City officials announced that schools would be closed through Dec. 23.

Ethiopia Asks Aid in Relocating 1.5 Million People

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The government of Ethiopia has sharply increased its estimate of the number of people threatened by famine and called for massive international support for its plan to relocate about 1.5 million people from the northern highlands to more fertile land in the southwest.

In a meeting Tuesday with representatives of donor nations, the government also used harsh language to scold the non-Communist world for what it called apathy and neglect in responding to Ethiopia's current tragedy.

Officials of the Marxist military government said that 7.75 million Ethiopians now are threatened by

famine — a figure 1.3 million higher than was estimated two months ago.

Discussion of the plan to relocate 1.5 million northern Ethiopians by flying and trucking them to the south marked the first time the government has sought support for its resettlement plan. The plan has provoked widespread skepticism among Western donors.

Many Western diplomats, all of whom insisted on anonymity for fear of angering the Ethiopian government, said they suspected that the resettlement program might be motivated as much by security fears as by humanitarian concern.

Many of the peasants who Ethiopia wants to move live in the mountainous Tigré province, the area involved in a 10-year guerrilla insur-

gence. The Tigré rebels claim control of 85 percent of the province.

It is widely acknowledged that large stretches of farmland in the northern part of the country have been ruined by poor farming practices, erosion and four years of drought. But Western donor nations question whether the resettlement is indeed "voluntary," as the Ethiopian government insists.

They also suspect that the plan may be moving too fast to adequately provide food, housing and medical care to the destitute highlanders who are arriving at a rate of more than 2,000 a day to begin new lives on previously uninhabited land.

In attacking the non-Communist countries for not addressing the

problem of famine earlier, Berhanu Baych, a member of Ethiopia's People's Patriotic Front and the government's top official in charge of resettlement, rebuked the donors for refusing to make long-term investments in Ethiopia.

Mr. Berhanu maintained that "it is because the necessary funds have not been available for development and for an increase in food production in traditional drought-prone areas that we are now witnesses to the current tragedy of death and starvation."

■ U.S. Rejects Accusation

The Reagan administration said Tuesday that it rejected Ethiopian government assertions that the West was lax in getting famine relief supplies to the country. The

report was prepared by a committee of 18 scientists appointed

by Richard Witkin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Traos World Airlines has said it plans to begin the first twin-engine air service across the Atlantic by an American airline in April.

The nonstop daily flights, one to Paris and one to Frankfurt, are to originate in St. Louis, TWA's main traffic hub. The airline said Tuesday that it would use Boeing 767 aircraft, with several improvements for greater safety, such as a fourth power generator and a third fire-suppression unit in the cargo bays.

Current U.S. government rules basically require twin-engine airliners to fly within 60 minutes of an airport that would be suitable for landing in case of emergency. TWA announced the flights in expectation of prompt final approval of a modification that would allow airlines to apply to increase the limit to 90 or 120 minutes.

The proposed changes have been endorsed by the Federal Aviation Administration, which lays down rules for airlines' operation, and are awaiting the signature of Elizabeth Hanford Dole, the secretary of transportation.

U.S. airline operators pressing for the rule change have argued that the savings in fuel consumption would be substantial and that the twin-jets could operate no less safely than the three- and four-engine jumbo jets now used.

The economic advantages of twin-jets like the Boeing 767 come from several factors, including use of only two pilots instead of three.

TWA officials said they would

proceed with trans-Atlantic twin-engine service even if the carrier had to abide by the existing rule.

This would require weather

3 Die in Blast at Druze Center; Shelling Goes On Near Beirut

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded Wednesday outside a Druze religious center in predominantly Moslem West Beirut, and artillery duels between Druze and Christian militiamen continued for the second day in the mountains east and southeast of here.

The explosion, during the evening rush hour, killed three persons and touched off a large fire, the police said. They said nine persons were hospitalized. Most of the victims were described as motorists or pedestrians.

It was not clear whether all casualties were counted. The building was surrounded after the explosion by Druze militiamen and soldiers from the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade.

The center, on a main thoroughfare, once served as the seat of the spiritual head of the Druze commun-

nity, Sheikh Mohammed Ahu Shaqa. But the three-story building has seen little use since the cleric and his assistants moved a year ago to the Druze-controlled Chouf mountains.

The bomb exploded as artillery shells were falling on the capital's suburbs. The Christian-run Voice of Lebanon radio said bombs and rockets were falling at the rate of 10 per minute.

One shell landed about 500 meters (545 yards) from the presidential palace in Baabda, where the cabinet was meeting to consider ways to check the rising tension.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Rashid Karameh appealed to the combatants to end the violence.

Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader who is minister of public works and tourism, did not attend Wednesday's cabinet session. It was held shortly after his return from Da-



The bodies of two Americans killed during the hijacking of a Kuwait Airways jet to Iran were removed from a plane at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Wednesday.

Pilot of Hijacked Jet Praises Iranians; Bodies of 2 Americans Return to U.S.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The pilot of the hijacked Kuwaiti jet on which two Americans were killed said Wednesday that if Iran had acted to end the episode sooner, "while there were still more hostages on board, it would have put more lives at risk."

Harry Clark, the British pilot, said he had felt "nothing but humanity and compassion" from the Iranian authorities.

In the recent bombardment, the rival factions have been trying to disrupt each other's communications lines. The Christian militias, controlled by the Phalange Party, have fired 155mm guns at roads in the Chouf area while Druze gunners have kept the Christian port of Jiyeh under a barrage of rockets.

Jiyeh, which is two miles (3.2 kilometers) north of the Israeli defense lines at the Awali River, provides the only link between Christians in the north and the south. The Christians' Lebanese Forces militia has been operating a ferry service between Jiyeh and the northern port of Junieh since February, when the coastal road to the south was closed following factional fighting.

Mr. Clark said he was still living "from moment to moment."

"I have not had time to step back from it all and analyze" the episode, he said.

Asked about allegations from some of the freed hostages that the Iranians had aided the hijackers, Mr. Clark said, "My first reaction is, no, I cannot see that there was any collusion."

Mr. Clark said that, "to the best of my knowledge," the two Americans killed by the hijackers, William L. Stanford and Charles F. Hegna, had not been physically tortured.

The pilot said Mr. Hegna was killed soon after the plane came to a stop at the airport.

"This was obviously one of the high-pressure points," the pilot said. "There were hugs and bows. Mr. Hegna was, in fact, brought onto the flight deck at gunpoint. I think they may have had the intention of making him speak on the radio. I do know that he was praying at the time. Then he was removed from

the flight deck and the next thing I heard was a shot."

Mr. Hegna and Mr. Stanford were employees of the U.S. Agency for International Development. Their bodies were flown Wednesday to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, where Vice President George Bush called for "patient but certain justice" against the killers.

With families of the victims standing by, Mr. Bush said: "We shall know their murderers with the long memories of those who believe in patient but certain justice. Wanton murder of the innocent is terrorism that no amount of incantation can disguise."

In six private votes taken Nov. 27, the six-member commission split on motions "to find reason to believe" that Ms. Ferraro, the Democrats' 1984 vice-presidential nominee, and her husband, John A. Zaccaro, broke the law by using a real estate deal to hide an illegal corporate campaign contribution. On three occasions, the commission voted 3-3 along partisan lines, preventing further action. A majority vote is needed for an investigation to proceed beyond preliminary stages.

"I am pleased and regard myself as completely vindicated by the commission's actions," Ms. Ferraro said in a statement issued by her Washington office. Last week, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct found that Ms. Ferraro committed technical violations of House rules when she failed to disclose her interest in her husband's real estate company. The panel did not call for disciplinary action, however.

U.S. Senate Democrats Re-Elect Byrd

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democrats re-elected Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia on Wednesday to a two-year term as Senate minority leader, turning back Senator Lawton Chiles's effort to unseat him. The vote was 32 to 10.

Mr. Chiles, the senior Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee, entered the race on Thursday, saying it was time for a change in leadership throughout the party in the wake of President Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election victory.

But colleagues said the Florida senator began his bid too late, launching it after Mr. Byrd already had collected commitments from well over a majority of the 47 Democrats who will serve in the Senate, which convenes next month.

Ragan Urges Military to Accept Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — Donald T. Ragan, the U.S. treasury secretary, said Wednesday that the military must accept its share of budget cuts next year, or else "I don't think our cuts have a prayer" in Congress.

Mr. Ragan said that defending the economy "is as important as defending the country militarily," and with these huge deficits we could be in danger of losing our economy." The military, he said, must do its share of budget-trimming, along with other government departments.

In another development, the Office of Personnel Management confirmed it is preparing a contingency plan to reduce the federal work force by 125,000 employees if Congress rejects President Ronald Reagan's tentative decision to cut government workers' pay by 5 percent.

U.S., India Agree on Sri Lanka Issue

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The U.S. special envoy, General Vernon A. Walters, agreed Wednesday with the Indian government that there could be no military solution to Sri Lanka's ethnic crisis, a spokesman for the External Affairs Ministry said. "We emphasized the necessity of an urgent political solution to the ethnic problem," the spokesman said, "and he agreed there can be no military solution to the problem."

General Walters arrived Tuesday night from Sri Lanka after talks in Colombo on guerrilla violence and the unrest between majority Sinhalese and minority Tamils. In New Delhi, he met with the external affairs minister, M.K. Rasgotra, and other Indian foreign policy officials. About 370 people have been killed in the latest offensive by Tamil separatist guerrillas fighting for an independent nation for Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India condemned on Tuesday what he called indiscriminate killing by Sri Lankan security forces and attacks by the Sri Lankan Navy on Indian trawlers. Mr. Gandhi also urged Colombo government to take a lead in finding a political settlement when talks involving all parties are held in Sri Lanka on Friday in an effort to resolve the nine-year conflict.

Participants in the meeting also discussed the worsening drought and the spread of desert in Africa and supported France's efforts to set up a special World Bank fund for the continent.

After the meeting, Mr. Mitterrand flew to Bangui for meetings with President Andre Kolingba of the Central African Republic.

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U.S. officials said that in the meetings Wednesday, Mr. Shultz stressed that the purpose of the Geneva talks was to work out a framework for new talks covering strategic missiles, medium-range missiles and space weaponry. He reportedly pointed out that any resulting negotiations will take a long time and that, in the meantime, it is urgent for NATO to demonstrate its unity.

The officials, while acknowledging that no commitments were made, expressed confidence that Belgium, at least, will go ahead with deployment on schedule.

In the meeting with Mr. Martens and the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, Mr. Shultz also discussed several other issues that have been troubling U.S.-Belgian relations.

These stem from U.S. objections to Belgium's desire to sell high-

technology equipment to Communist countries and to Libya.

Before the meeting, Mr. Shultz said that he was sympathetic to Belgium's need to curb unemployment by expanding its foreign trade and, in regard to sales to Communist nations, that "we will try to work with them constructively on a case-by-case basis."

In discussing the possibility of Belgium selling nuclear-power facilities to Libya, Mr. Shultz said, "We are violently opposed."

UN Again Calls for Middle East Talks

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN General Assembly has repeated a call for an international Middle East peace conference despite objections by Israel, the United States and Canada.

The assembly expressed regret Tuesday night at the "negative response" from the United States and Israel and urged them to reconsider their positions. Several other Western nations have questioned the value of the conference, which would seal the Palestine Liberation Organization at the table.

WORLD BRIEFS

Solidarity Says Police Killed Lecturer

WARSAW (UPI) — The underground Solidarity movement accused the police on Wednesday of beating a university lecturer to death. It also urged Poles to commemorate the 14th anniversary on Dec. 16 of the Baltic coast riots in which more than 50 people were killed.

At the same time, the outlawed trade union demanded that the authorities free 39 political prisoners who still are held in Polish prisons despite the general amnesty July 22.

Solidarity's illegal newspaper, *Tygodnik Mazowsze*, called the Oct. 27 death of the lecturer, Andrzej Grebosz, "another police murder." Mr. Grebosz died in Lodz, 65 miles (104 kilometers) southwest of Warsaw. The paper said the medical report listed "beating with a long tool" as the cause of death. The Polish government spokesman, Jozef Urbani, denied the report, saying that Mr. Grebosz fell while drunk and fractured his skull.

New Mafia Arrests in Italy Reach 97

TURIN (Reuters) — A captured Sicilian killer who turned informer contributed to the success of Italy's second major drive against the Mafia in 10 weeks, judicial sources said Wednesday, as the number of new arrests reached 97.

Salvatore Parisi, the latest man to break the Mafia's traditional code of silence, admitted carrying out 16 murders for a clan based in Sicily, the sources said. The clan was said to have extended its empire of drugs and extortion as far north as Turin.

Two planeloads of suspects arrived in Turin from Catania, in eastern Sicily, on Tuesday night. The arrests were the first results of a coordinated drive by Turin magistrates against suspected Mafia members in the two cities.

The detailed information supplied by Mr. Parisi, who was captured in Turin in September, compares with the revelations of Tommaso Buscetta, a Mafia chieftain. On the basis of Mr. Buscetta's revelations, magistrates ordered 366 arrests earlier this year, judicial sources said.

Election Unit Rejects Ferraro Inquiry

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Federal Election Commission rejected staff recommendations for a full-scale investigation into charges that Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, Democrat of New York, used a complex real estate deal to channel \$100,000 illegally into her successful 1978 House campaign, according to a letter and a report from the commission. The documents were released Tuesday by John F. Banzhaf, 3d, a lawyer who filed the original complaint.

In six private votes taken Nov. 27, the six-member commission split on motions "to find reason to believe" that Ms. Ferraro, the Democrats' 1984 vice-presidential nominee, and her husband, John A. Zaccaro, broke the law by using a real estate deal to hide an illegal corporate campaign contribution. On three occasions, the commission voted 3-3 along partisan lines, preventing further action. A majority vote is needed for an investigation to proceed beyond preliminary stages.

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SANTIAGO BLAST — A bomb concealed in a briefcase exploded Wednesday in the stock exchange in Chile's capital, injuring 21 businessmen in the worst guerrilla incident since President Augusto Pinochet declared a state of siege five weeks ago.

Meese Is Expected to Take Up Post As Attorney General in Early 1985

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d plans to take over the Justice Department early next year, according to Reagan administration officials, in a move expected to bring with it major personnel shifts in the White House.

White House aides said Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan planned to resubmit Mr. Meese's name for nomination as attorney general by the middle of next month.

They said the president had received assurances from the Senate leadership that Mr. Meese, the White House counselor, would appear before the Judiciary Committee for hearings sometime late next month. The aides said Mr. Meese would probably take over the Justice Department in February.

Senate Judiciary Committee aides said they expect no substantive opposition to Mr. Meese, whose nomination to succeed William French Smith was delayed by an investigation involving Mr. Meese's financial dealings with people who subsequently received federal jobs. A court-appointed inquiry found no basis for prosecuting Mr. Meese.

In the aftermath of the presidential election, Mr. Meese's planned departure from the White House has stirred personal and ideological tensions in the administration.

White House aides and conservatives close to the administration are especially concerned about a vacuum at the top, with Mr. Meese's departure as well as the apparent decision of Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, to leave next year.

Both Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who met Tuesday with Mr. Reagan at the White House, and Mr. Meese are influential conservatives who are leaving the administration at the starting point of the president's second term.

"We all look at Meese as the true believer and the main point of access to the White House for conservative thoughts and ideas," said Edwin J. Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative research organization.

"With Meese's departure, will there be enough attention to the conservative agenda?" Mr. Feulner asked. "That's a concern, a real concern."

Privately, conservative White House officials term the departures of Mr. Meese and Mrs. Kirkpatrick "very disappointing" and "troubling."

Several officials insisted that the administration's conservative thrust would remain intact and that Mr. Meese would retain considerable leverage with the White House.



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the UN, leaves the White House after talking to President Reagan.

after taking over as attorney general.

White House aides said his departure would give even more influence to James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff. Mr. Baker has been the target of conservative criticism and his staff has frequently criticized Mr. Meese's staff for poor organization and for a lack of political savvy.

Mr. Baker has, according to White House officials, sought to "reach out" to conservatives in the White House, Congress and elsewhere to accommodate some of their views, especially on the budget.

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Kirkpatrick Role Uncertain

Earlier, David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported:

After meeting with Mrs. Kirkpatrick on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan kept open the possibility that she

In San Francisco, New Signs of AIDS' Rapid Spread

By Robert A. Jones
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For the most part, life has been good here recently. The football-playing 49ers are winning big; Mayor Dianne Feinstein has just bought a \$1.5-million mansion at the top of one of the city's highest hills; a restaurant strike is over and the city is dining elegantly once again.

But San Francisco also seems cursed these days. AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, is spreading more rapidly than in any other U.S. city, and last week city health officials issued new warnings that threaten to crimp the lifestyle that is central to San Francisco's image.

First, the city health department reported that 460 new cases of AIDS had been diagnosed in the first 11 months of the year. That represented a doubling in the rate of new cases over the figure a year ago. Nationwide, the disease is increasing at a pace that is only three-fourths of the rate here.

Subsequently, the directors of the AIDS clinic at San Francisco General Hospital announced that two more victims had contracted the disease through heterosexual contacts. That brought the total of such cases here to four in 18 months, and doctors said it was enough to justify a change in their message to heterosexuals.

Previously, health officials here and elsewhere have minimized the risk posed by AIDS to heterosexuals. The most serious risks, they said, were faced by homosexual men, intravenous drug users, Haitians and hemophiliacs. In San Francisco, 98 percent of all cases have involved gay or bisexual men.

But Dr. Paul Volberding of the AIDS clinic said that the new cases had convinced him that there were risks to anyone leading an active sex life. It was apparently this such warning in the United States.

Health officials also said they were concerned by the results of recent studies in central Africa, which is believed by some researchers to be the disease's point of origin.

In Zaire and Rwanda, for example, AIDS is now considered a disease largely of the heterosexual

and added that prostitutes were capable of carrying the disease. They recommended that when dating, men use condoms until the partner's good health is established.

"Because the incubation period is so long with AIDS, we do not know how many people already have been exposed in the heterosexual community," Dr. Wolfs said later. "What we do know is that the mechanisms for moving the disease out of the gay community are there."

In Atlanta, a researcher at the

Centers for Disease Control

noted that the percentage of AIDS cases being found outside high-risk groups has not increased, although the total numbers have gone up.

"We know that AIDS can be transmitted in heterosexuals but no one knows how far it will go," said Dr. Peter Drotman.

AIDS, which attacks the body's immune system, is contracted primarily through sexual contact, though it can be passed by any activity in which blood or semen are exchanged. Its incubation period is believed to range from six months to four years. It is usually

fatal.

City health officials said the recent heterosexual cases in San Francisco were not new, but did illustrate the potential dangers to heterosexuals. One victim, a woman, reported having had an affair with a bisexual man three years ago. The other cases involved men who had had sexual contact with prostitutes or with women who were intravenous drug users.

Nationwide, about 55 persons who are not members of any high-risk group have contracted AIDS. In all, 7,136 cases of AIDS have been reported in the United States.

Health officials also said they were concerned by the results of recent studies in central Africa, which is believed by some researchers to be the disease's point of origin.

In Zaire and Rwanda, for example, AIDS is now considered a disease largely of the heterosexual

community. It is transferred primarily through prostitutes and shared wives, a researcher said.

The warning to the heterosexual

community was the second major step that health officials have taken in recent months. In October, the city moved to close nine bathhouses and clubs that officials

had encouraged the type of promiscuous sexual activity that spreads the disease. The bathhouses were subsequently re-opened by court order on the stipulation that sexual activities be policed by management.

■ Lab Worker Contracts AIDS

Epidemiologists are investigating a case of AIDS contracted by a medical laboratory worker in Boston. The New York Times reported from New York.

According to federal, state and

local hospital officials in Massachusetts, the patient is not a member of any of the groups considered to face a high risk of contracting the disease.

The Boston worker is connected

to a respirator and is in poor condition in an intensive-care unit at the New England Medical Center. He told doctors that he recalled having been stuck by a needle at least once while drawing blood from a patient.

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Chinese Announce Visit By Key Soviet Official

Reuters

BEIJING — Ivan Arkhipov, a first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and the highest-ranking Kremlin leader to visit China in 15 years, will arrive Dec. 21 in Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The trip replaces a visit scheduled last May that Mr. Arkhipov canceled after President Ronald Reagan's visit to China and renewed fighting on the China-Vietnam border.

It reflects a gradual improvement in relations between the estranged Communist countries.

Asian and Western diplomats said Moscow and Beijing hoped to conclude a trade agreement during Mr. Arkhipov's visit. The two sides have also identified about 30 factories where Russian technicians could help to modernize plants installed during a friendlier period in the 1950s.

The diplomats said China and the Soviet Union might also agree to set up a technological and scientific commission during the trip. Hu Yaobang, head of the Chinese Communist Party, said last month the two countries were considering establishing joint committees to

promote trade, economic and technical cooperation.

The two countries, which split over ideological differences in the late 1950s, have just signed an agreement in Moscow that aims to boost trade from about \$1 billion this year to \$1.4 billion.

They completed a fifth round of talks on normalizing relations in October and agreed they both wanted to expand economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and athletic exchanges. But political and relational exchanges have remained tense.

Beijing demands a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, reductions in Soviet forces along the Chinese border and an end to the Kremlin's support for Vietnam's presence in Cambodia as conditions for better political ties.

Moscow says China is making unreasonable demands and is not really interested in improved relations.

Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, has said there can be no improvement in political relations without Soviet movement on the three conditions. But he said relations could improve in other fields, particularly economic areas.

Louis Marion, U.S. Art Dealer, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Louis J. Marion, 75, an auctioneer, art appraiser and former president of Parke-Bernet galleries, died of a heart attack Monday at his home in Gardner, New York.

Mr. Marion was president of Parke-Bernet when it was bought by Sotheby & Co. of London in 1964. He remained president until 1965, when he left to form his own company, Louis J. Marion Associates Inc., art, antiques and jewelry appraisers. He retired in 1980 and closed the business.

He was the auctioneer who sold

Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer" for \$2.3 million in 1961 to James J. Rorimer, who was then the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

His son, John L. Marion, is chairman of Sotheby's in the United States.

Mr. Marion was a pacifist who contributed to food shipments to the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War during the 1930s, and later was active in helping Palestinian refugees.

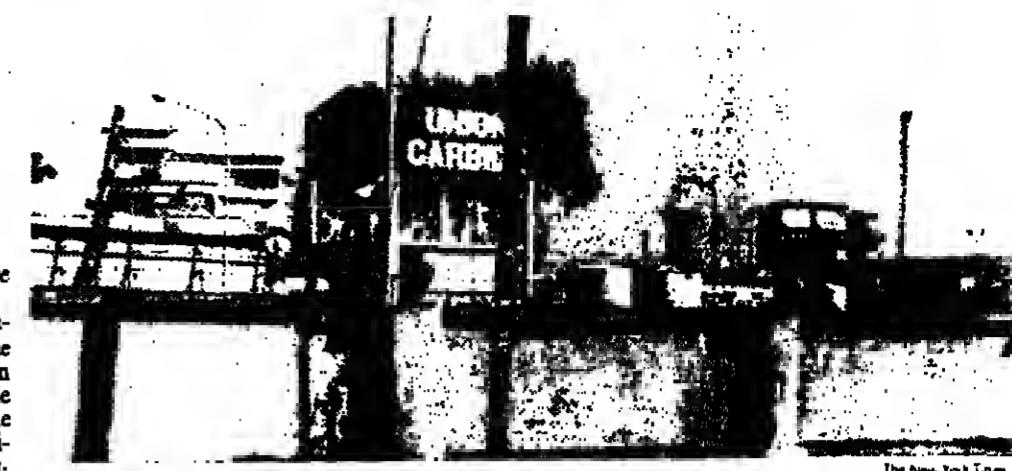
She voiced strong sympathy for the Arabs in her 1963 book on Middle East travel, "A Lance for the Arabs."

the 1920s to the 1970s when she wrote her last books.

Her description of the 1920s in "Confessions and Impressions" sold widely and was one of the early choices of the Penguin paperback editions.

Miss Mannin was a pacifist who contributed to food shipments to the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War during the 1930s, and later was active in helping Palestinian refugees.

She voiced strong sympathy for the Arabs in her 1963 book on Middle East travel, "A Lance for the Arabs."



The Union Carbide Corp. pesticides plant in Bhopal, India.

The New York Times

Suits in Bhopal: Ambulance Chasing Or Championing Third World Cause?

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — Right behind the stream of scientists, executives, officials, aid-givers and others who came to this central Indian city after the gas leak last week were American lawyers.

They are members of a breed of legal specialists seen by some as ambulance chasers and by others as champions of the individual against the corporation, of industrial safety and of consumer protection.

Teams of American tort lawyers, working with Indian colleagues, have entered what has become one of the largest single arenas in which such lawyers have ever been involved. Tort is the legal term for a wrong act, injury or damage for which a civil action can be brought.

Lawsuits asking a total of \$35 billion in damages have already been filed in the United States, and a third multibillion-dollar action is expected as a result of the escape Dec. 3 of poisonous methyl isocyanate gas from the Bhopal plant of the Union Carbide Corp. The accident killed more than 2,000 people by most estimates and dissolved tens of thousands.

Two teams of lawyers here, one from Washington and the other from southern California, are being joined by a third, headed by Melvin Belli of San Francisco, who is sometimes referred to as the "king of torts."

Disputes over approach, tactics, philosophy and what client belongs to whom have already developed among the Americans.

But the lawyers appear united on one point: That this is a major opportunity to discourage what they see as a widespread practice by American companies of foisting products and practices on developing countries that would not be acceptable in the United States.

"If you hit them in the pocketbook, they will change," John P. Coale, the leader of the team from Washington, said of corporations. "If you don't, they won't change."

Mr. Coale and his team, including Arthur Lowy, another lawyer, and Ted Dickinson, an investigator, were the first to arrive. On Sunday, their first day here, accompanied by Indian colleagues, they went directly to the people who had been affected and began asking them in sign formal letters of re-luner.

Hundreds have been signed. Mr. Coale said, and he expects his team will eventually be representing about 7,000 plaintiffs.

Mr. Coale and Mr. Lowy represented 12 of the 52 Americans who were held hostage in Iran in 1979. Mr. Coale successfully sued the Brazilian government in 1982 to collect damages for a youth who was shot by the son of the Brazilian ambassador.

A second legal team, which arrived Tuesday, consists of Jay Gould and Fred Sayre, partners in a law firm in Santa Monica, California, and Ralph D. Fertig of the same firm.

The firm has been involved in a suit against the maker of an intrauterine device and has handled several cases involving Americans who have been killed in accidents.

Tuesday, the Gould-Sayre team filed a class-action suit for \$20 billion on behalf of four Bhopal clients in U.S. District Court in New York City.

Mr. Belli, who arrived in Bhopal Wednesday, earlier filed a \$15 billion class-action suit in Charleston, West Virginia, on behalf of two Bhopal clients. Union Carbide has a plant similar to Bhopal's in Institute, West Virginia.

Mr. Coale displayed a document signed by Bhopal's mayor purporting to show that the Bhopal city

government had retained his team to represent it. Mr. Gould's group had its own source, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, Bhopal's ruling group, who said there was no such agreement.

Mr. Coale said he intended to charge his clients a fee amounting to 30 percent of whatever settlement is reached, and nothing if he loses the case. Called a contingency fee, it is a standard American legal practice. The Gould group said it would accept a fee determined by a legal-action committee to be picked by the Bhopal city government.

Both teams seem to have been welcomed by Bhopal residents. People by the hundreds flocked Monday and Tuesday to the make-shift sidewalk law office across from the Union Carbide plant where the Coale team was signing up clients.

Both groups of lawyers, as well as the Indian lawyers with whom they are working, agree on a fundamental point: That suits should be filed in the United States, not India. They list several reasons.

Compensation, they say, will be higher in the United States than in India. India's standards for damages are far lower, and the lawyers say they believe a big settlement is necessary to force companies to change their ways in the Third World.

Large filing fees are required in India, high enough in a case of this magnitude as to be almost prohibitive. Also, legal proceedings in India take years, and in Mr. Gould's words, the suit "might not be completed this century" if filed here.

In addition, poor victims would not be able to file suits under the Indian system because they could not afford to pay for a lawyer. India does not compensate its tort lawyers on a contingency basis.

Europe wishes the United States a Happy New Year.

To celebrate the arrival of 1985, people throughout Europe will share a musical tradition: watching the Vienna New Year's Day Concert on television. This year, for the first time, millions of Americans will do the same, thanks to a satellite broadcast of the event, produced by the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation and sponsored by IBM.

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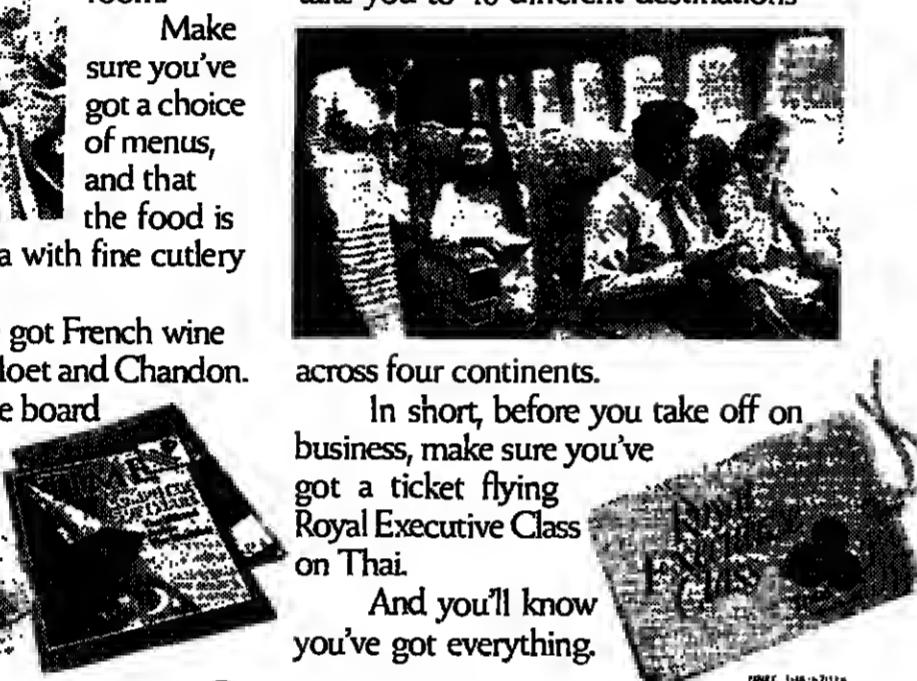
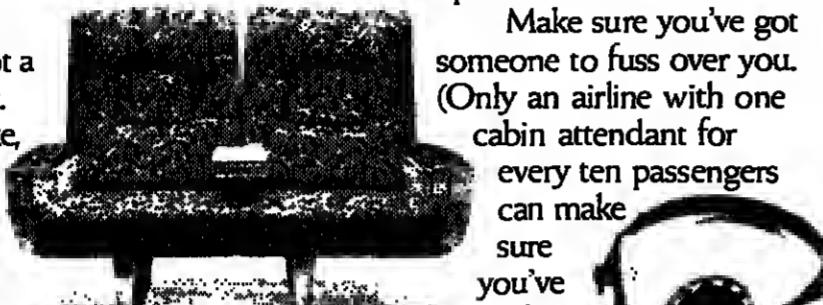
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After Year of Change in Turkey, Ozal Comes Under Fire For Mixed Results

By Paul Bolding
Reuters

ANKARA — When Turgut Ozal moved into the prime minister's office a year ago, he promised the Turkish people an era of change from three years of military rule, economic hardship and an uneven record on human rights.

On the first anniversary of his rule this week, Mr. Ozal finds himself under fire from the public and

The gulf between rich and poor appears to be widening.

The legacy of military rule still is evident and Mr. Ozal seems in no rush to reduce the influence of the armed forces.

Mr. Ozal said a columnist, Teoman Erer in the daily newspaper Milliyet this month, "does not want greater democratic freedoms because unemployment and frightening imbalances in the national distribution of wealth scare him considerably."

Unemployment figures are not published, but commentators agree that the number is large and rising. Depending on the indexes relied on, inflation has been running at 49.8 percent to 56.2 percent through October of this year, well above last year. But Mr. Ozal says it is falling.

Turkey is under attack from abroad for alleged human rights abuses and suffers strained relations with Western Europe, where it believes its future lies. It faces a Kurdish rebellion in the southeast that is proving difficult to contain.

Shops are better stocked than they have been for many years as imports of food and consumer goods fill gaps in domestic production. But only foreigners and wealthy Turks can afford them.

In an interview, the prime minister cited an unpublished Istanbul cost of living index for civil servants. If the July-November results are averaged out for a year, he said, the index would show current inflation at 22 percent.

Ties with Europe are strained largely because the Council of Europe and the European Community have failed to accept fully Turkey's assertions that it has returned to the democratic fold. It is an issue on which Ankara is sensitive.

Mr. Ozal stunned diplomats in Ankara last month when he said he would no longer send ministers to Council of Europe meetings.



Turgut Ozal

He seems to have weathered the departure of two ministers from his government in October after a customs fraud scandal, which itself seems to have been swept under the carpet. But strains are reported in his ruling Motherland Party.

Mr. Ozal is viewed widely as the most religious prime minister Turkey has had and some diplomats link that to signs of a Moslem revival.

"The Turkish people today," the prime minister said, "have the values of Islam and they want to keep those values. That does not mean the democratic system and the secular nature of the state are going to be changed."

Pope Emphasizes Individual Responsibility for Sin

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II has issued a statement on sin and penance in which he condemned the concept of class struggle as a social evil and declared that the responsibility for sin "lies with individuals."

The 140-page document, called "Reconciliation and Penance," was the pope's own elaboration of the conclusions of the monthlong Synod of Bishops at the Vatican last year on the same themes.

In the document, issued Tuesday, the pope repeatedly emphasized individual responsibility and warned that modern societies had so diluted the concept of personal sin that they no longer held individuals accountable for their actions.

John Paul argued that, by emphasizing social rather than personal sin, modern societies placed blame "not so much on the moral conscience of an individual but rather on some vague entity or anonymous collectivity, such as the situation, the system, society, structures or institutions."

"Sin, in the proper sense, is al-

ways a personal act," the pope said at another point.

His comments marked a continuation of the Vatican's critique of some schools of thought in the Roman Catholic Church — such as the "theology of liberation" — that, in the opinion of the Vatican, put too much emphasis on the social and political causes of evil.

In listing the evils that endan-



Pope John Paul II

gered "freedom and peace between individuals, groups and peoples," John Paul included the idea of "class struggle."

The class struggle, whoever the person who leads it or on occasion seeks to give it a theoretical justification, is a social evil," the pope said.

Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini of Milan said in presenting the document that the passage was applicable to Marxist theories of class struggle.

The passage also appeared to be directed at some advocates of the theology of liberation, which is especially influential in Latin America. They have contended that struggles between social classes are inevitable and can help bring political change.

John Paul said that social sin does not exist, and he condemned the arms race, the "obstinate confrontation between blocs of nations" and the gap between rich and poor countries.

Funds spent on weapons, the pope said, "could be used to alleviate the undeserved misery of peoples that are socially and economically depressed."

He said that "an unfair distribu-

Basques Suspected in Attack

TOLOSA, Spain — Suspected Basque separatist guerrillas sprayed a French truck with machine-gun fire Tuesday night near this northern Spanish town, slightly injuring the driver, police said.

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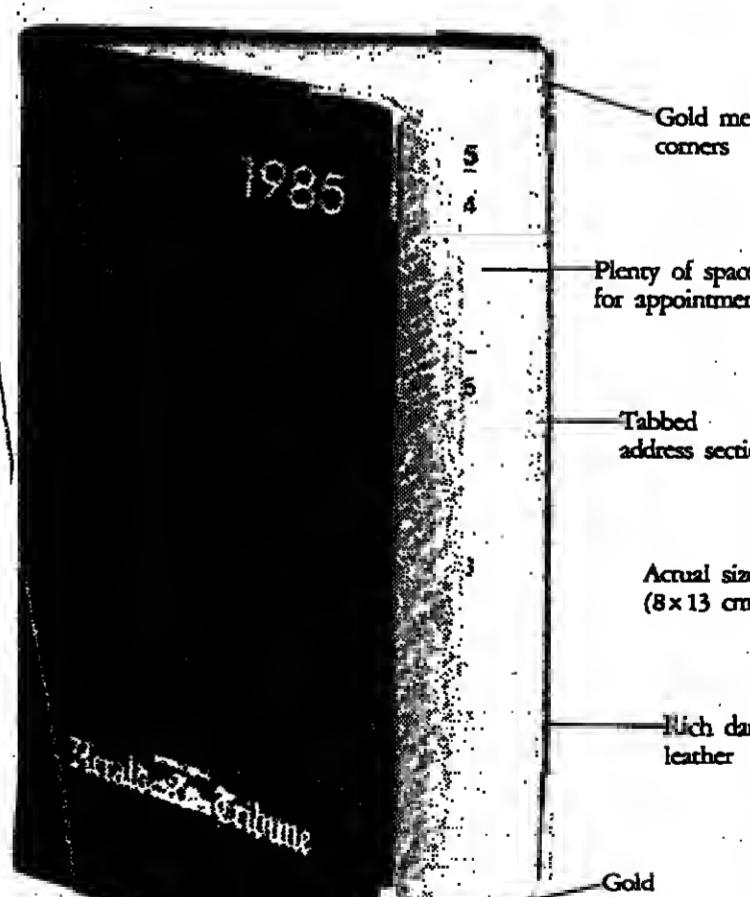
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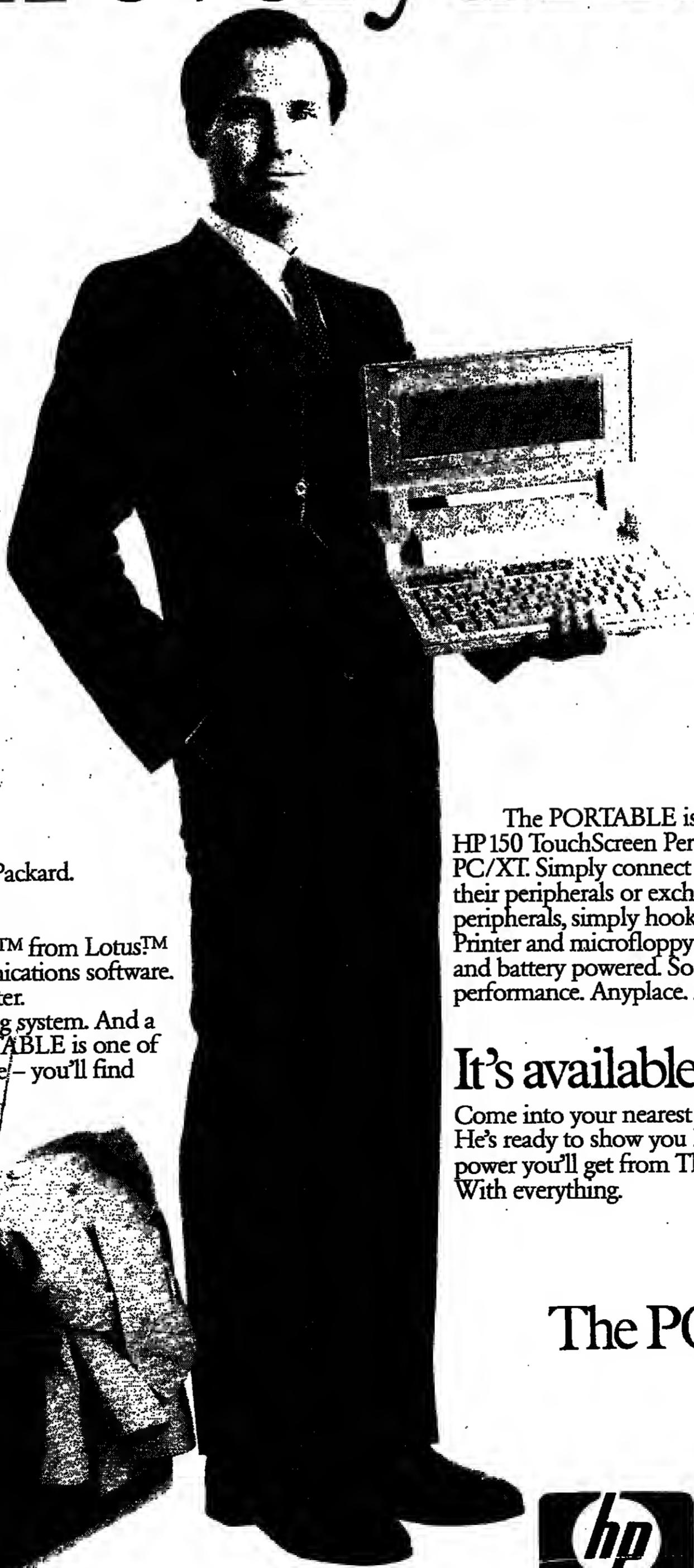
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Brazilian Regime Appears Braced for Opposition Victory

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Five weeks before Brazil's presidential election, the departing military government appears to have accepted the anticipated defeat of its candidate and has begun working to ensure a smooth transition to opposition civilian rule.

The opposition candidate, Tancredo Neves, has long been favored to win the indirect election, which will be held Jan. 15 in the 686-member Electoral College. There had been speculation that the government might alter the rules in a last-minute effort to gain an official victory.

But over the last three weeks, the government of President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has seemingly abandoned the Democratic Social Party's candidate, Paulo Salim Maluf. Many officials now say his defeat is unavoidable.

The Figueiredo government has also initiated contacts with Mr. Neves and his team to discuss political, military and economic questions related to the transition. The new administration will take office March 15.

The government's new approach was further illustrated recently when the ultra-conservative army



Paulo Salim Maluf



Tancredo Neves

commander in Brasilia, General Newton Cruz, was reassigned to a post without troop command. The move reassured the opposition that no unpleasant incidents would await them during the meeting of the Electoral College.

Coincidentally, there was a report that Mr. Neves had met with the army minister, General Walter Pires de Carvalho e Albuquerque, who has frequently warned of a resurgence of the leftist agitation that provoked the 1964 military coup.

Opposition sources said that Mr. Neves pledged he would permit no reprisals against members of past military regimes, easing fears among the armed forces that the dispute arose after General

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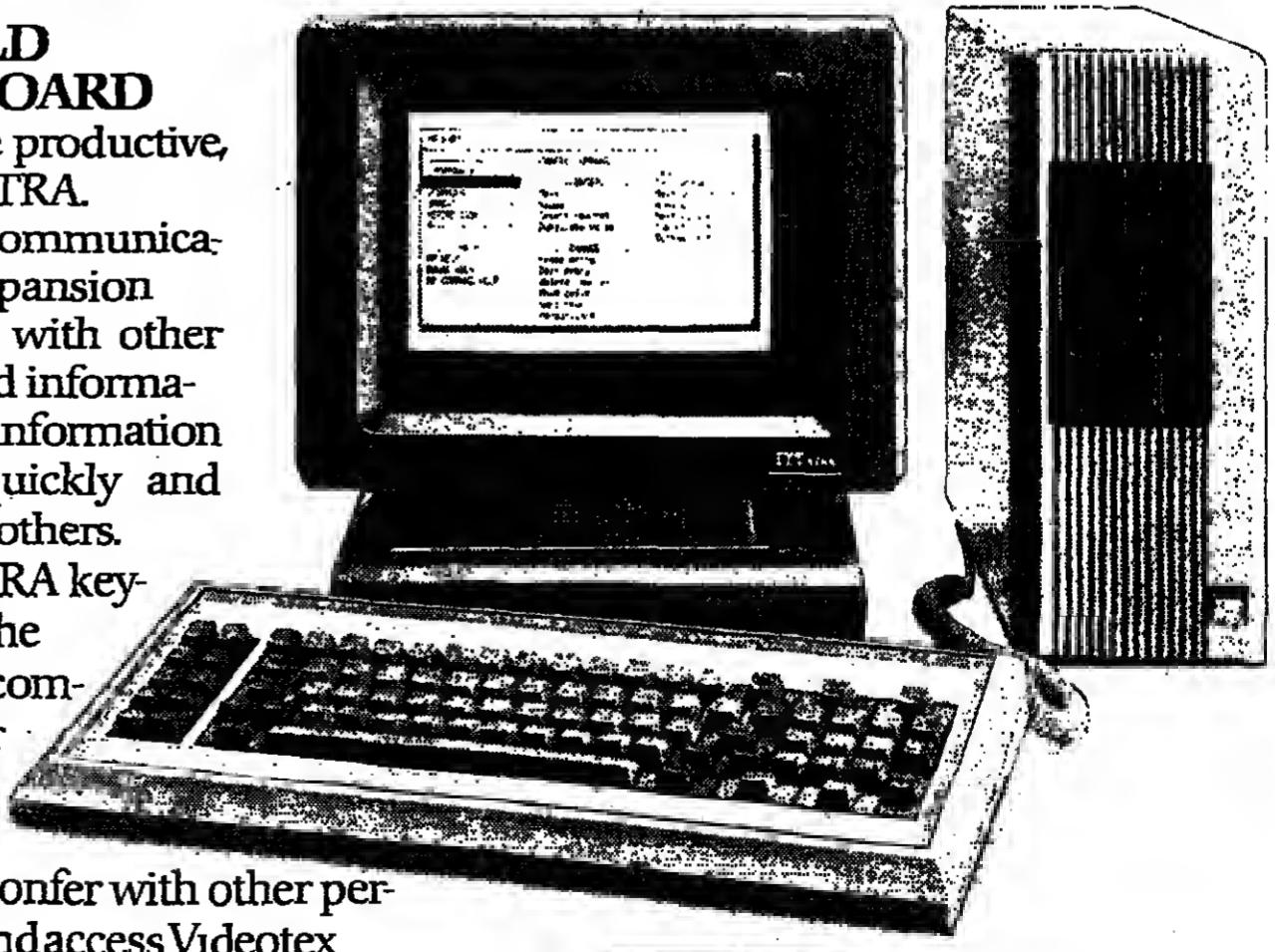
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SCIENCE

Can Submarines Hide in an Increasingly Transparent Sea?

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service**A**RACE is on between those seeking to make the oceans transparent and those who want to keep them opaque.

The race is pitting American and Soviet designers of submarines against Soviet and American designers of systems for detecting submarines. The submarine designers on both sides pursue ways to make their vessels ever harder to see and hear, while the experts in antisubmarine warfare keep developing ever more esoteric devices for "seeing" underwater so they can find and track submarines.

The outcome of this technological race will determine whether missile-carrying submarines continue to be the almost invulnerable deterrent to nuclear attack that they are today.

Despite efforts in make the oceans transparent, it appears that U.S. missile-bearing submarines will be able to remain hidden for a long time. This is soon expected to apply as well to the newer, quieter Soviet submarines.

An assessment by the trade journal Defense Science 2002+, titled "Transparency: Impossible or Inevitable?" concludes that transparency is not likely soon but cannot be ruled out.

THE new surveillance and tracking techniques being developed and assessed are based on elaborate computer programs, fiber optics, radio

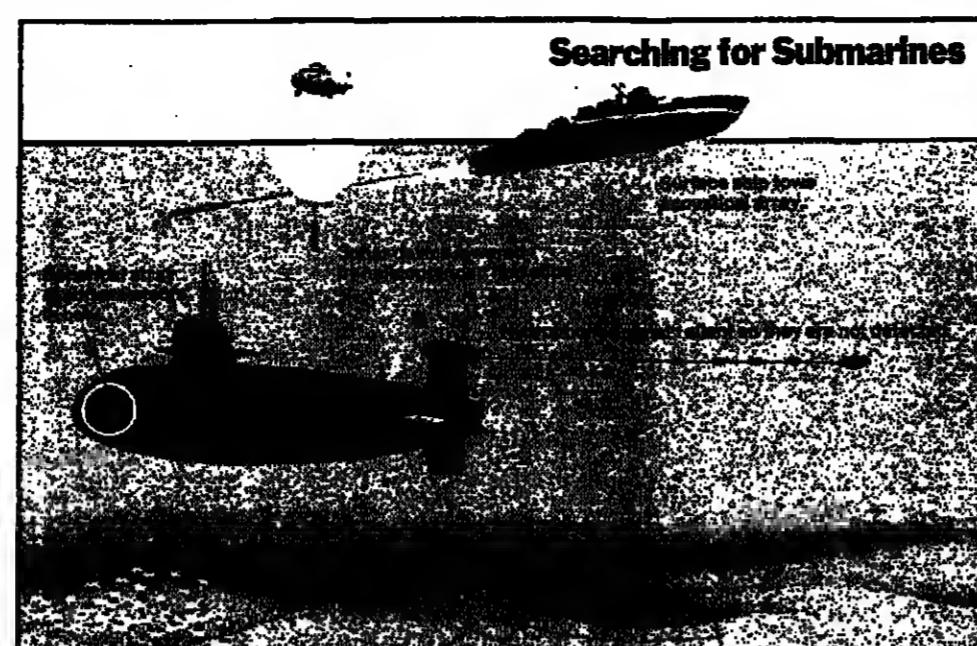
lasers and high-frequency sound waves that are disguised by spreading them over a wide spectrum of frequencies.

Those seeking to make submarines invisible are concentrating on eliminating internal noises and noises caused by the craft's motion through the water. And, by coating submarine hulls with resilient material, designers are attempting to make them poor reflectors of the sound waves that are used by most systems designed to detect submerged submarines.

So noisy are the older Soviet submarines that, according to one of the more modest estimates, American surveillance systems in the North Atlantic and North Pacific can pinpoint their locations within a 25-mile radius at a range of several thousand miles.

The approach of the United States, according to a study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "has been to understand its reactors, trading power for silence." As a result, the Soviet Union's Alfa class attack submarines are faster and more maneuverable than their American counterparts. With hulls made of titanium, they reportedly can dive to about 3,000 feet, or two in three times deeper than U.S. submarines.

Submarines today detect other submarines largely by listening for their sounds. Another method is to use sonar, bouncing high-frequency sound waves off underwater objects, much as radar uses radio



Submarine secrecy is threatened by a variety of detection approaches.

waves, but submarines generally refrain from using this echo-ranging method to avoid disclosing their own positions.

However, some specialists see hope for "spread-spectrum" sound transmissions similar to techniques now used to conceal radar or communications. The signal, distributed over a mixture of frequencies, can be interpreted only by a receiver tuned to that mixture.

In recent years the Russians, seeking to make it more difficult to track down their submarines with sonar, began coating them with rubbery material that weakens the sonar echoes and also helps absorb noise from within the craft. In American submarines machinery is cushioned to prevent vibration, bearings are machined with special precision and the hull is streamlined to minimize turbulence.

Some submarines are also equipped with noisemakers that they drop overboard to confuse detection efforts. The MIT report likens these devices to "small rotating trash cans with metal bars inside them." Their drawback is that unless they are timed to begin operation after being dumped overboard, allowing time for the submarine to move on, they give away its position.

Engineers are studying ways to screen out the din created by such devices, perhaps through modification of the "adaptive noise cancellers" used to neutralize the noise produced when a sonar system is towed through the water. It has been proposed that, in this way, noise from such devices as well as noise native to the oceans could be identified and canceled.

The Swedish Navy suspects that inland waters have been penetrated by a miniature, bottom-crawling submarine of the Soviet Navy. Its tractor prints have reportedly been found on the bottom.

There have also been advances in the preservation of corneas so that they can be kept in good condition for four or five days before transplantation. They must be taken from the donor within hours.

Those trying to make the oceans "transparent" to sound detectors

rays of SOSUS are hydrophone arrays towed by ships or submarines, the Surveillance Towed Array Sonar System, or SURTASS. These arrays may be 5,000 feet long and include thousands of hydrophones. Their constant change of position, as the towing vessel moves, provides information on the direction from which a sound is coming that is unavailable to stationary arrays.

According to specialists, a submarine seeking to detect other craft would ideally be equipped with a spherical array of sensors inside its nose and a long string of sensors towed far astern. The sounds recorded by both devices would be analyzed by computer to determine the direction of their source. Better information about direction, according to the MIT study, may eventually be achieved by towing triple arrays, spread astern like a fan with many water sticks.

Those seeking to make the seas "transparent" have tried not to overlook any possibility, no matter how far-fetched. Because light from a blue-green laser can penetrate sea water, it has been proposed that such devices aboard satellites or aircraft could be used to seek out submarines at shallow depths.

Subtle changes in water height or turbulence of the sea surface above a fast-moving submarine might be detectable with radar in an orbiting satellite. Tiny sea creatures killed or made luminescent by passage of a submarine might be observable. So far, however, none of these approaches seems seriously to threaten the ability of most nuclear submarines to remain hidden in the deep ocean.

Preserve Planned For Oldest Plant Ever Recorded

Associated Press

LUCERNE VALLEY, California — The Nature Conservancy has announced plans to build an 11-acre (4-hectare) preserve around a creosote bush in southern California that scientists say has been growing for 11,700 years.

The desert shrub, whose age was discovered in 1980 by a University of California botanist who used carbon dating, is the oldest recorded living plant, scientists say.

Similarly, each type of vessel, with its own combination of pumps, propulsion system, hull resonance and wake noise, produces an identifiable combination of sounds. A computer would have a library of the sound signatures of various types of ships. In favorable conditions low-frequency sounds may travel thousands of miles through water.

The United States does long-range underwater surveillance primarily by the Sound Surveillance System, or SOSUS, which consists of long chains of hydrophones, each tuned to a certain frequency range, planted on the edges of the continental shelves of the United States and elsewhere.

Supplementing the sea-floor ar-

Odd Ocean Current Bucks the Wind

VICTORIA (UPI) — An unusual northward current bucking the prevailing wind along the west coast of Canada's Vancouver Island is now believed generated by the huge outflow of the Fraser and Columbia rivers, along with substantial winter runoff along the entire coast.

"The only way it's going to go is northward, because of the Earth's rotation," said Richard Thomson, an oceanographer at the Canadian government's Institute of Ocean Sciences near Victoria.

The unusual coastal current has attracted sufficient interest to warrant a \$2 million study now underway. Mr. Thomson said fishery officials trying to maintain and predict fish stocks would benefit most from the study.

IN BRIEF

Major Dinosaur Find in Soviet Union
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Soviet scientists have found eggs laid by dinosaurs 105 million years ago in a mountainous part of central Asia that may be the biggest-known breeding ground of the prehistoric creatures, Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Tuesday.

Lev Nesov, head of the expedition, said, "Layers of rock of the Cretaceous period of the Earth's geological history are literally studded with shells of dinosaur eggs, up to a thousand fragments per cubic meter (yard)."

The find in the Fergana mountains includes the first whole dinosaur eggs to be found in the Soviet Union.

Cetaceans May Navigate Magnetically

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Whales and dolphins tend to run aground where the Atlantic Coast's natural magnetism is low, says a researcher who believes the marine mammals navigate ocean "highways" marked by magnetic lane markers in buried rocks.

"They seem to be following magnetic lows" by using a built-in sense of magnetism, said Joseph L. Kirschvink, a California Institute of Technology geobiologist.

They may be surprised when they hit the coastline; we don't know," Mr. Kirschvink said, noting that some strandings have been linked to parasites in the mammals' inner ears. "They might go on autopilot and go to sleep, but that wouldn't explain 150 of them [beaching themselves] at once."

Clove Oil Cigarettes: a Risky Fad?

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Indonesian clove oil cigarettes have become the latest fad among California teenagers, but the aromatic smoke could be masking serious health hazards, and even death, officials warn.

The U.S. Public Health Service said it had received dozens of inquiries about the cigarettes, but confirmed no scientific research had been done in the United States and admitted "nobody knows anything about them."

Dr. Frederick Schechter, a cardiovascular and thoracic surgeon, said he believed the clove cigarettes contributed to the death of a 17-year-old Orange County boy last March and the serious illness of a second teenager.

He said both patients appeared to have viral illnesses, but subsequently developed pulmonary problems "not consistent" with viral disease.

Body Opiate May Help Stroke Victims

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Dynorphin, one of the body's natural opiates, helped prolong the life of cats who have suffered strokes and may have implications for human stroke victims. University of California medical school scientists say.

The researchers said dynorphin prolonged the survival of six out of 10 feline stroke victims given a synthetic version of the opiate. There were no survivors among 12 cats in the control group.

The university said that the researchers think synthetic dynorphin and analogous compounds may be of possible clinical use in treating human stroke.

Hybrid Waterproofing for Shuttle

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (NYT) — In an attempt to prevent the heat-shield deterioration that has plagued some space shuttle flights, engineers at the Kennedy Space Center plan to use a hybrid waterproofing method on the shuttle Discovery before its flight in January.

Engineers of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said the waterproofing compound, Silane, tends to weaken the putty-like compound under the tiles. Silane will continue in use, but in tandem with Scotchguard spray, the original waterproofing method.

Jim Ball, a NASA spokesman, said, "The long-term solution to the waterproofing problem has not been found."

Cornea Transplants in Wider Use Than Ever

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

THE cornea of the eye, one of the first human tissues to be transplanted successfully, is being used more widely today than ever before to restore sight to the blind.

Corneal transplants have been done successfully since the 1940s or even earlier. They are now being performed in the United States at the rate of more than 20,000 a year, using corneas gathered by at least 95 eye banks, the Eye Bank Association of America says. It estimates that the number of corneal transplants has tripled within the last five years.

Some of the earliest recipients have been seeing through their transplanted corneas for 30 or 40 years. Since the tissues have often been taken from donors who died in late middle age, specialists say some transplanted corneas that are now more than 100 years old are still helping people see.

The cornea is the portion of the front of the eye made up of totally transparent tissue. Patients whose vision can be restored by corneal transplants are those in whom accident or disease has made the cornea opaque.

About 30,000 Americans suffer from corneal blindness at any given time, but not all of them are suitable for transplants.

Several trends have contributed to the current expansion of the field, experts say. Dr. Hugh R. Taylor of the Wilmer Eye Institute of Johns Hopkins University says advances in surgical techniques and equipment are among the most important factors. Notable among these is the practice of doing the operations under a microscope, giving the surgeon a fortyfold magnification and the ability to zoom in for particularly close look when needed.

Originally, corneal tissues were removed from the donor's eyes in

square sheets and were cut to fit the recipient. Now a surgical device that operates somewhat like a cookie cutter is used to take a circular piece of the patient's eye with much finer than human hair.

Dr. David W. Vastine of Oakland, California, a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, says the surgery today can involve extensive reconstruction of the front of the eye when injury has caused damage to other tissues as well as the cornea. This newly developed reconstructive ability has also helped expand the number of suitable patients because many eyes that would have been judged beyond repair a decade ago can now be restored.

Engineers are studying ways to screen out the din created by such devices, perhaps through modification of the "adaptive noise cancellers" used to neutralize the noise produced when a sonar system is towed through the water. It has been proposed that, in this way, noise from such devices as well as noise native to the oceans could be identified and canceled.

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Those trying to make the oceans "transparent" to sound detectors

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2 Secretive Firms Use Hard Sell to Investors

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — "Approach the bench," Walter Bonn barks, as a visitor enters his office at First Commerce Securities.

Mr. Bonn, a former chairman of the Dutch trading company of Lindeveen Stokvis International BV, is likely to need all the good humor he can muster in his new job as managing director of First Commerce Securities.

The firm is among the more controversial securities houses that have set up shop here during the past several years without joining the stock exchange. While these firms insist that they operate within Dutch law, their aggressive selling tactics have provoked calls from the Dutch banking establishment for tighter regulation.

Reinier Fuchs, secretary of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, said it has received numerous complaints from both Dutch and foreign investors about dealings with First Commerce Securities, Financial Planning Services BV and several other unregulated firms. The complaints involved alleged difficulties in selling shares to the firms or in obtaining timely information. Mr. Fuchs said, He declined to say which firms were the subject of which specific complaints.

At Financial Planning Services, Gordon Marshall, who describes himself as a consultant to the firm, said that "to the best of my knowledge... people have never had trouble selling shares" back to the firm. He conceded that the firm's clients had faced delays in receiving information about one of the shares promoted by the firm. A senior official at First Commerce Securities also denied knowledge of any such problems but said he could not comment further on the matter without seeing the specifics of the complaints reported by the exchange.

First Commerce Securities, set up in 1983, says it already has nearly 90 employees, many of them Canadians and other foreigners, making it one of the largest securities firm in the country. Yet details about the ownership of the firm are unclear.

Mr. Bonn said it was acquired, effective Dec. 1, by Aly Holdings, a Luxembourg-based company formed earlier this year. Simon Raouf, a director of Aly, said that Aly was not yet prepared to disclose the identities of its owners.

Mr. Raouf saw little point in discussing First Commerce Securities' past. In a telephone interview, he said he did not know the ultimate owner of the firm that had sold First Commerce Securities to Aly.

But Arie Gerla, director of Vereniging Effectenbescherming, a large Dutch shareholder-protection group, believes that First Commerce Securities was controlled by Irving Kott, a Montreal stock pro-

moter who was convicted of stock fraud in an Ontario court in 1976 and fined 500,000 Canadian dollars. Mr. Kott is now free on bail pending trial on charges of defrauding a Montreal financial company, according to Canadian police officials.

Mr. Bonn, the new manager of First Commerce Securities, said he believed that Mr. Kott was involved in the prior management. But Mr. Bonn insisted that he did not know the details.

In response to these complaints, the exchange last spring sent out a circular advising its members to be "very diligent" in dealing with firms not regulated by a recognized stock exchange or other authority.

In any case, Mr. Kott last year arranged the initial financing of DeVoe-Holben International NV, an unlisted company formed by two Canadian professors who came up with a process to reclaim gold from mine wastes and remove radioactive metals from polluted water. First Commerce Securities makes a market in DeVoe shares and vigorously promotes them through newspaper advertisements, an investor tip sheet and phone solicitation.

The brokerage's devotion to DeVoe shares is hardly in question. A salesman at one of First Commerce Securities' offices along Amsterdam's prestigious Herengracht told a recent visitor that DeVoe shares were likely to rise to \$20 or \$30 next year from the about \$10 currently quoted. In response to a question, the salesman said about 7 million DeVoe shares were outstanding. The DeVoe's 1983 annual report states that 21.3 million shares were outstanding as of last Dec. 31, and a DeVoe spokesman in London confirmed that number.

On that basis, if DeVoe shares were to reach \$20, the company would have a market value of about \$660 million, although it has not yet reported a profit.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson NV, an investment bank owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, also sees merit in DeVoe, though not necessarily at the current share price.

Last summer, Pierson considered arranging a listing for DeVoe's shares on the Parallel Market, which is regulated by the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and trades in shares of smaller companies. A Pierson director said the idea was abandoned largely because of bad publicity surrounding DeVoe's previous financing. In addition, the director said, Pierson considered DeVoe's share price too high and objected to the selling methods of First Commerce Securities.

Appropriately falling in line with the stock exchange's wishes, Pierson said in May that it had stopped dealing in DeVoe shares with First Commerce Securities.

First Commerce Securities also has drawn criticism for its promotion of shares in City Clock International NV, a company set up earlier this year to sell outdoor clocks that carry rotating advertisements. An ad placed by the securities firm in a Dutch newspaper indicated that the shares would be traded on the Parallel Market and thus regulated by the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. The exchange protested, noting that the shares would not be traded on that market. First Commerce Securities published a corrected ad and blamed the earlier confusion on a mistaken translation.

Like First Commerce Securities, Financial Planning Services has suffered from bad publicity.

The firm said in a letter to Mr. Gerla last spring that its shares were "held" by John E. King of Worldwide Trust Services Ltd., Nassau, the Bahamas. But the identity of the ultimate owner is unclear, and Financial Planning Services officials declined to respond to questions on the subject raised by the International Herald Tribune.

The firm promotes shares of Federal Ventures Ltd., a Nassau-registered company known until recently as Portinax. The firm has a labyrinthine history, including a disappointing foray into Oklahoma oil and gas production. For 1982 and 1983, the company recorded losses totaling \$306,000. At present, its main businesses are said to be a fledgling wine-trading operation and manufacture of a liquid coffee concentrate, a fruit and vegetable preservative and a cat litter called Yesterday's News.

Spurred by Financial Planning Services' international sales drive, shares of Federal Ventures (then called Portinax) reached a high of about \$8 in late 1983, according to the brokerage. In July, after a critical report in Het Financieele Dagblad, a Dutch newspaper, trading in the shares was halted for two months. The share resumed trading in September at about \$1.50, the brokerage said, and now is quoted at about \$3.

The 1983 annual report discloses that Portinax last January agreed to lend 2.6 million Canadian dollars to two British Columbia corporations, 265590 BC Ltd. and 265591 BC Ltd., owned by the managing director of Financial Planning Services, the firm promoting Portinax shares. Portinax then exercised its right to convert the loan into common shares of Night Hawk Resources Ltd., a Canadian oil company.

Financial Planning Services salesmen also recommend purchase of Night Hawk shares, as does Capital Gains Research, a newsletter distributed by the brokerage firm.

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Some Questions To Ask When Picking Dealer

International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Avoiding dubious dealers is often a matter of asking the right questions.

Arie Gerla, director of Vereniging Effectenbescherming, a Dutch shareholder-protection group, advises investors to ask several questions when dealing with an unfamiliar dealer:

• Does the firm belong to any recognized stock exchange? In Amsterdam, the exchange regulates its 140 members, about 100 of which deal directly with the public. Outside of the exchange, Mr. Gerla estimates that more than 100 unregulated firms offer various kinds of investments to the public.

• Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

• From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

• Mr. Gerla also advises investors to be suspicious of telephone calls from complete strangers offering "the chance of a lifetime." Too often, he said, investors "simply seem to think it is really a friend at the end of the line."

Here are phone numbers of organizations concerned with investor protection in the Netherlands:

• Amsterdam Stock Exchange, (31) 20 239711.

• Finance Ministry, the Hague, (31) 70 766061.

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• Amsterdam Stock Exchange, (31) 20 239711.

• Finance Ministry, the Hague, (31) 70 766061.

• Vereniging Effectenbescherming, the Hague (31) 70 243747.

• Does the firm belong to any recognized stock exchange? In Amsterdam, the exchange regulates its 140 members, about 100 of which deal directly with the public. Outside of the exchange, Mr. Gerla estimates that more than 100 unregulated firms offer various kinds of investments to the public.

• Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

• From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1984

Herald Tribune

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WALL STREET WATCH

First Boston Strategist Expects Market to Sizzle

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

HERE'S an episode of television's "Beverly Hillbillies" where Jed Clampett takes the advice of his banker to "get into the market and buy stock." Well, Wall Street goes into a tailspin and the banker visits his rich hayseed client to offer excuses. But Jed can't thank the banker enough. Pointing out the window to the backyard where his new herds of cattle and sheep are grazing, the hillbilly notes that "livestock" prices have been soaring.

Investors on Wall Street this past year are wishing now that they had misunderstood advice to buy stocks. At this time in 1983 the majority of experts were forecasting the Dow Jones average would rise well above 1,300 in 1984.

One of Wall Street's top strategists, Suresh L. Bhirud at First Boston, was even predicting the Dow would soar to the 1,400-1,500 level, with 2,000 in sight for 1985. To his credit, Mr. Bhirud backed off in January and in March turned bearish.

"Nobody's been making any money in this market," Mr. Bhirud points out. "People are frustrated. The small investor has been totally destroyed."

He said he has seen more "closet bears" coming out on Wall Street this past month "than in a long time." The typical portfolio manager fears that a recession is just around the corner," he said. "But I don't think one is in the cards. The Fed will intervene further, even dramatically, to prevent it."

The worst case he sees is a "couple of flat quarters" for the economy, but that should only push stocks down to the 1984 low of the high 1,100s. While most analysts think investors will have to wait until later in 1985 for a good market, he believes it's the first half that will sizzle, with the Dow reaching 1,400.

What he expects to really spark the stock market is when the Reagan administration, early in its second term, shows "an intention to raise taxes." He said Wall Street's sensitivity to the issue of coping with the budget deficit has been demonstrated recently when stocks tumbled after the Treasury Department's tax proposal was announced. Mr. Bhirud said that's because corporations are scared that the plan would burn their cash flow.

A second piece of news he sees revitalizing Wall Street in the first half is the likelihood that interest rates will decline. That would boost the bond market and make stocks, in turn, more attractive to investors. With bonds up 22 percent the last four months while stock prices have stayed flat, Mr. Bhirud sees the two markets now in rough equilibrium.

The stocks he favors are in "growth industries where issues are selling close to market multiples." That is, where price/earnings ratios are below their historical premiums to other stocks.

Real opportunity, he said, lies in the technology sector, where companies such as NCR, Perkin-Elmer and Burroughs sell at a discount to the average P/E on Wall Street.

The interest-sensitive group ranks next, headed by electrical utilities. The companies on First Boston's buy list are Gulf States, Northeast, Ohio Edison, Public Service Electric & Gas and South Carolina E&G. Favored regional banks, which he calls "classic values," are Rainier, Sovran Financial, U.S. Bancorp, United Banks of Colorado and Valley National.

Others in this category are "selected" insurance companies, notably Combined International, Lincoln National and Torchmark, plus "selected" savings and loans.

Transportation stocks, other than railroads, are attractive, he said, citing the airlines, shipping and truckers, in that order. He mentioned three regional airlines as having the best margins in the industry: Alaska Air, Air Wisconsin and Atlantic Southeast.

So-called defensive stocks, he said, are "overdone," naming food and soap issues. He also advises shying away from retail stocks. Robert Van Doorn, manager of international investment research at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, an Amsterdam bank, said the bank is not so optimistic about Wall Street, noting that

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 12, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	5	8	D.M.	F.F.	5.L.	Gdr.	R.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.4975	4.177	112.025	34.84	0.1829	5.609	134.37	141.12	—
Brussels (G)	6.217	74.4475	20.2025	4.564	2.0625	17.8335	—	24.12	23.63
Frankfurt	3.089	2.699	—	32.65	1.622	18.625	4.971	128.85	1.2505
London (B)	1.199	—	37.06	11.325	2.5015	4.185	7.45	3.18	7.205
Milan	—	—	—	25.00	1.00	—	—	—	—
New York (C)	1.1763	3.0915	9.472	1.0025	3.064	1.0045	2.517	1.228	1.2638
Paris	0.672	11.239	3.065	4.9695	2.717	5.218	3.073	3.8225	—
Tokyo	24.627	26.46	79.91	24.95	78.8	39.63	9.67	—	—
Zurich	2.55	3.044	8.67	26.975	0.1342	72.225	4.1064	—	1.6039
1 ECU	0.2471	0.6179	2.227	4.846	1.224	2.238	4.4536	1.844	17.0008
15DM	0.0961	0.2673	3.072	8.0047	3.471	8.1425	3.039	24.42	—

Currency Values

1 Sterling = 1.6771 Irish £
(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1)
1 Units of 100 (1) Units of 1,000 (v) Units of 10,000 (n) N.O. Not quoted; N.A. not available.

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(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1)
1 Units of 100 (1) Units of 1,000 (v) Units of 10,000 (n) N.O. Not quoted; N.A. not available.

15DM

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

G									
GTS s			34	10%	18%	10%	+ 1	+ 1	
Galileo			172	13%	13%	12%	+ 3	+ 3	
GammaB	.16	1.4	23	7%	7	7%	+ 3	+ 3	
Garcia			193	2	1%				
Genetech			33	32	21%	32			
GnAut			127	5%	5%	5%	+ 3	+ 3	
GnTime			220	6%	5%	5%			
GnMicr	.18		14	14	14	14			
GeneIE			65	2%	2%	2%	+ 1	+ 1	
GeneIT			2	4	4	4			
GeneTS			207	5%	5%	5%			
Genea			276	6%	5%	5%			
GgFBx			21	9%	9%	9%			
GerbM s			7	5%	5%	5%			
Gibbs	.21		38	26%	26%	26%	+ 1	+ 1	
GigaTr			5	15%	15%	15%			
GlenFd			283	7%	7%	7%	+ 1	+ 1	
GotoCo			29	13%	13%	13%			
Gowda			29	13%	13%	13%			
Goff			19	10%	10%	10%			
GouldP	.26	5.0	28	15%	15%	15%	+ 3	+ 3	
Groca	.44	1.7	80	12%	11%	11%	+ 3	+ 3	
Grontra			51	6%	6%	6%			
Graphi			39	8%	8%	8%			
GrahsSc			1180	5%	5%	5%			
GWFb	.34	2.4	68	15%	15%	15%	+ 3	+ 3	
GBoyCs			15	10%	10%	10%	+ 1	+ 1	
GreenT			46	15%	15%	15%			
Glech			1328	11	10%	10%			
Gulfmid			18	13%	12%	12%	+ 3	+ 3	
GlBadc			651	2%	12%	12%	+ 3	+ 3	
GfNuc			85	2	1%	1%			
H									
HBO s	.16	1.0	643	15%	15%	10%	+ 1	+ 1	
HCC	.066	.0	1	7%	7%	7%	+ 1	+ 1	
Hobers			30	12%	12%	12%	+ 3	+ 3	
Hodges			14	5%	5%	5%	+ 1	+ 1	
Holsey			759	7%	7%	7%	+ 1	+ 1	
HomDII	.10		87	13%	13%	13%			
HomH	.30	1.0	102	12%	12%	12%			
HornH s	.16	6.1	163	2%	2%	2%			
Hottovy			20	21	2%	2%			
HowkB			91	9%	9%	9%			
HithAa			370	14%	14%	14%	+ 3	+ 3	
HithBn			55	7%	7%	7%	+ 1	+ 1	
HithDw			85	21%	21%	21%			
HechgA	.16		24	20	19%	20%			
HechmgB			28	21	21%	21%			
HelenT			92	7%	7%	7%			
Helex			1	24%	24%	24%			
HenrikF	.44	2.4	370	3%	3%	3%	+ 3	+ 3	
HerIlBn	1.60	3.8	88	22%	22%	22%	+ 3	+ 3	
HibcrS			4	4%	4%	4%			
HibcrS c	1.00	5.3	23	19%	19%	19%	+ 3	+ 3	
Hickem			34	9%	9%	9%	+ 1	+ 1	
Hogan			129	9%	9%	9%			
HrmFAz			24	13%	13%	13%			
HomesH			128	6%	6%	6%			
Hmecft			92	15%	15%	15%			
Homind			25	16%	16%	16%			
Hoover			1.08	1.5	15%	15%			
Hoover			59	27%	27%	27%			
HouInd			7	3%	3%	3%			
HwBnB			602	15%	15%	15%			
HumeTe			115	4%	4%	4%			
HumbB			140	2%	2%	2%			
HunigRs			4	8%	8%	8%			
Hurco			43	4%	4%	4%			
Hybric			31	14%	14%	14%			
HydeAl			42	6%	6%	6%	+ 1	+ 1	
Hydro			42	4%	4%	4%			
HytekM			59	6%	6%	6%			

KLA	52	24	234	234	-	12
KV Phr	8	54	49	49	-	12
Koman	54	24	53	23	-	12
Kerchr	12	24	89	154	-	12
Kosler	46	48	184	124	122	12
Koydon	7	44	7	45	46	12
KatyJn			854	114	114	12
Kemp	140	43	244	426	423	12
KvCnLif	40	23	73	215	312	12
Keween			17	49	49	12
KeyTrn			74	89	82	12
KeyCm's			20	64	64	12
Kimbrik	18	6	221	134	134	12
Kinder's	.06	4	69	114	114	12
Koss			40	257	13	12
Kray	.40		22	25	128	12
Kruger's	22	25	128	124	125	12
Kulicke	.16	7	103	213	214	12
<hr/>						
L						
LD8rmk	102	8	74	8	+ 14	
LIN	49	54	54	54	-	
L51 Loo	3642	124	99	114	-	
LTX	493	146	146	146	-	
LoPete's			99	120	13	12
LeZ Brv	1.04	3.1	9	32	33	12
LezFrm	120	9	96	126	126	12
Lelidoff	.16	14	110	113	111	12
LemotT			24	294	124	12
Lancast	.48	43	54	152	145	12
LndBF	40	45	175	129	134	12
LndMks			127	5	46	12
LoneC's	.80	22	5	37	36	12
Lonatly	258	43	82	6	59	12
Lovens	2	12	21	24	21	12
Loy	458	12	458	12	74	12
Leinher			89	124	124	12
LeivisP	288	3.7	8	74	73	12
Lesican			269	26	26	12
Levitda			183	376	3	12
Liebri	.07	3	18	204	204	12
Lil'lms	.24	4	21	474	474	12
LifeCom			46	84	64	12
LilyTul	.08	1.5	1936	134	134	12
LinBrd			243	193	192	12
Linctel	2.20	2.6	345	29	29	12
LincTr	.16	3.3	719	252	247	12
LisCm's			13	214	214	12
LongF	1.28	6.0	305	204	204	12
Lulus			1	20	20	12
Lynden			164	142	142	12
Lympho's			164	142	142	12
<hr/>						
M						
MC1	3050	79	74	74	-	
MIW	61	54	5	5	-	
MIW1's			13	24	23	12
MTS 5r	.32	1.3	107	174	174	12
MTV			3	164	94	12
Macros	5		49	52	51	12
MachTc			589	1246	132	12
MacKTr			14	22	22	12
MadGe			2	114	114	12
MagCII			195	54	8	12
MailR1			7	116	116	12
MailRte	.01	8	1352	111	111	12
ManRsc			.80	42	42	12
ManWt			142	199	194	12
Mfrst	2.00		333	434	43	12
Margur			.056	.8	34	12
MariH	1.60	1.7	44	27	27	12
Mascal			1190	376	376	12
Maststor			222	94	9	12
MathBx			.10	4	27	12
Matrix			283	192	192	12
Macrae			38	91	91	12
Maxwell			414	414	414	12
MayP1			156	25	32	12
MayV01			122	376	376	12
McCrm	.88	2.8	120	125	6	12
McFarl			.05	.8	6	12
Medex			.87	64	64	12
Medicre			53	149	144	12
Media			11	57	57	12
Meddi's			127	102	10	12
Mentor			221	178	178	12
MentRg	1.92	6.0	40	22	21	12
MercBx	1.46	3.4	12	434	434	12
MercCo			1	1	1	12
Merav	.88	2.2	2	224	224	12
MeraBc	2.46	6.2	47	364	364	12
MerrB1	1.88	5.3	2	194	194	12
MervG's			25	124	124	12
MeISL	.60	6.2	15	94	94	12
Micro			304	274	274	12
MicroD			243	324	324	12
MicroMk			168	10	94	12

Beyond mere luxury

Cartier
PARIS LONDON NEW YORK

PARIS LONDON NEW YORK

Cartier
VENDÔME

LUXURY SLIM SATIN-TIPPED CIGARETTES

les must de Cartier

'An ounce of performance
is worth pounds of promises.'

Analyst Says Dow to Gain

(Continued from page 10)

"We rank our countries there kind stock markets in continental Europe," he said. "And we can do anything happening over the next couple of months that would trigger a major rally."

He pointed out that Wall Street is in a "vacuum" between the presidential election and the early months of a newly elected administration, when American government traditionalists are likely to be

Severe measures might be taken to curb the debt, for example, that would hurt consumers and constrain the economy at some point. But the ultimate solution, he said, "is to let a plunger do the cleaning up." Such a budget, he added, "has been taken for Wall Street, but it has not been taken for the rest of us." Looking at "so-called stimulus," he said, "we see a somewhat different story — bigger deficits, higher yields."

Gold Options

100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100
100	100	100

Welt-Straße
Münz-Blaue
Lindner 1
118241 Berlin 28.404

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Charter Consolidated Assets Show Decline in First Half

Reuters

LONDON — Charter Consolidated PLC, an investment concern with worldwide interests in mining and industrial companies, said Wednesday that net asset value at the end of last week had fallen to £360 million (\$432 million), or 342 pence a share.

In its 1983-84 annual report, Charter showed net assets on March 31 of £475.2 million, or 452 pence a share. For the half, the company said it wrote off about £65 million as an extraordinary charge against reserves to cover losses at Johnson Matthey PLC and Cape Industries PLC.

Charter consolidated shares were quoted Wednesday at 188 pence, up 5 pence.

Charter's chief executive, Neil

Clarke, said that recovery will hinge, among other factors, on the length of the British coal strike, developments at Johnson Matthey and Cape Industries and the extent of profits from Charter's investment portfolio.

Market sources said that apart from losses already reported, most of Charter's interests are showing substantial returns.

Mr. Clarke said Cape Industries, which recently reported losses and major retrenchment plans, is likely to be seeking about £15 million in refinancing. Charter will contribute its 67-percent share, he said.

Charter's wholly owned subsidiaries, Anderson Strathclyde PLC and Perard Torque Tension Ltd., have both been hurt by the British coal strike, Mr. Clarke said.

AT&T Clarifies Remarks on Net

Reuters

NEW YORK — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has clarified statements made by company executives that the 1984 earnings would just cover the dividend. The company said the statements referred only to the first nine months and not to the full year.

James E. Olson, chairman of the AT&T Technologies group, had said Tuesday in London that the parent company's 1984 earnings "will just barely cover our dividend payout." At a meeting of security analysts in New York, Charles L. Brown, the AT&T chairman, had agreed later Tuesday with Mr. Olson's statement.

The company said late Tuesday that both executives were referring only to results to date. In the first nine months of 1984, AT&T earned 91 cents per share, 1 cent more than its year-to-date payout of 90 cents. AT&T said it does not forecast earnings.

U.S. Sugar Consumption

(Continued from Page 13) at the American sugar division of the Amstar Corp., the nation's largest sugar refiner.

The share of market taken by high-fructose corn syrup has risen to about 23 percent, from 4 percent in 1975. By 1992, Economic Perspectives Inc., a McLean, Virginia, consulting firm, estimates, the corn syrup will have 31 percent of the sweetener market.

Just last month PepsiCo Inc. and the Coca-Cola Co., which use more than half of the domestic production of the corn syrup, announced that they had switched to 100 percent high fructose from a mixture of sugar and fructose.

Despite changing tastes and health concerns, however, analysts point out that sugar's high price is the real wedge separating it from a growing number of consumers. To protect the domestic industry, imported sugar is taxed to a level where American processors can compete. Thus, sugar's current raw price in the U.S. is 21.4 cents a pound compared with a worldwide price of 4.7 cents.

In comparison, fructose syrups cost only about two-thirds as much.

Despite the growing shift into other sweeteners, industry executives are far from predicting that the industry will collapse altogether. "We are close to a level to which we cannot fall further," said Mr. Carter of the United States Beet Sugar Association.

Analyst Says Dow to Gain

(Continued from Page 13) its portfolio is "underweighted" in U.S. stocks.

"We rank opportunities there behind stock markets in continental Europe," he said. "And we can't see anything happening over the next couple of months that would trigger a major rally."

He pointed out that Wall Street now is in a "vacuum" between the presidential election and the early months of a newly elected administration, when American governments traditionally make "unpopular" decisions during their so-called honeymoon period.

"Severe measures might be taken to curb the budget deficit, for example, that could hurt corporate profits and continue the recent pattern of slow growth," he said. "Of course, some measures might prove to be a plus for the economy and specific industries. But the uncertainty all this is causing cannot be good for Wall Street."

He said his bank has been taking a "cautious stand" in buying U.S. stocks recently, looking at "solid issues, bigger companies offering high yields — somewhat defensive stocks."

Gold Options (Prices in \$/oz.)

From 22/10/84-22/11

Valuers White Gold S.A.

1. Oasi de Mont-Blanc
2211 Cours L. Suisse
Tel. 316233 - Tel. 20305

Chinese N-Plant Talks Reported

Reuters

BEIJING — A delegation of companies from the West German nuclear industry is talking with Chinese officials about a contract to build a \$2-billion nuclear power plant in Jiansu province, north of Shanghai, industry sources said.

They said the 30-member delegation arrived Monday. It was led by Hans Pfeifer, executive vice president of Kraftwerk Union AG, the power-plant-construction subsidiary of Siemens AG.

China's decision on the nuclear contract, which is also being sought by Framatome SA, the French nuclear-reactor-construction company, may determine the type of technology that China uses for its next four nuclear plants, the industry sources said.

Chinese officials have said that China plans to produce 10,000 megawatts of nuclear power by the end of the century. Industry sources said they expect China to spend between \$10 billion and \$20 billion on as many as 10 nuclear reactors.

Framatome and General Electric Co. of Britain, which is not related to General Electric Co. of the United States, are in the final stages of negotiating contracts to supply major parts to a \$3.5-billion power station at Daya Bay, north of Hong Kong. Framatome is to supply the reactors and GEC the turbine generators.

American companies have been prevented from competing in China's nuclear-power program because of problems over a nuclear-energy agreement between China and the United States.

British Aerospace Near Accord With China

Reuters

BEIJING — British Aerospace is close to agreement on the sale of an unspecified number of its new medium-size BAE-146 passenger jets to the Civil Aviation Authority of China, aircraft industry sources said.

The British Aerospace manager for China, John Wright, said talks are continuing.

Aircraft competing for use on domestic trunk-route services are five 747s, which may give Boeing an advantage, the sources said.

Adding that the 747 costs about \$100 million while the Airbus is about half that price.

One industry source said he expects a decision to be made on aircraft purchases early next year.

Boeing is also negotiating with

Fokker Proposes Venture With Japanese on Plane

Reuters

TOKYO — Fokker NV, the Dutch aircraft maker, has proposed to three Japanese companies that they join it in developing a turboprop airliner for the 1990s, spokesmen for two of the Japanese companies said Wednesday.

Spokesmen for Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. declined to give details of the proposal.

COMPANY NOTES

Reuters

Sperry Corp. said its commercial computer business is expected to post a gain in profit, before interest and taxes, of about 50 percent and a gain in revenue of about 20 percent in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1985.

Borg-Warner Corp. completed the sale of its 24-percent stake in its joint venture in the Netherlands with Van Doorn's Transmissions. Borg-Warner sold its interest to the Dutch government because of differences over how to make the venture competitive and guarantee jobs.

Oil India Ltd., the state-owned oil company, plans to spend about 200 billion rupees (\$16.4 billion) on oil field equipment, materials and services in the five years ending March 31, 1990, chairman S.C.N. Jatar said. He said about half the purchase will be made from foreign companies.

Fuji Kisan Co. Ltd., Japan's major lubricant refiner, with accumulated debts of about 7 billion yen (\$28.3 million), is discussing with banks and government officials a possible merger, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Toshiba Corp. have agreed, pending U.S. government approval, to jointly manufacture cathode ray tubes for computers and televisions. The \$100-million 50-50 venture would be managed by the Japanese company, begin in 1986 and create 800 jobs at a site in New York.

Seagram Co. has offered to buy all shares outstanding of G.H. Mumm & Cie., the French champagne maker, for an undisclosed sum, the French stockholders' association said. Seagrams already owns 56.2 percent of Mumm, whose shares last traded at 598 francs (about \$63.21).

Dainichi Kiko Co., a Japanese machinery manufacturer, said it will buy a stake in Dainichi Sikes Robotics Ltd., a British robot system sales agency of Dainichi, in a move to consolidate its industrial robot and factory automation system sales in Britain and Europe. It declined to give details.

Stemmer PLC said a subsidiary, Pacific Molasses, has signed a letter of intent in Chicago to purchase the Agri-Products division of Beatrice Inc. for \$43.2 million. The division had estimated sales of \$12.2 million in 1984, generating \$9.7 million in pretax profits.

News International PLC is raising \$330 million through an eight-year loan and short-term advances.

Citycorp International Bank Ltd., the agent bank, said.

The loan carries a facility fee of 0.20 percent whether it is used or not.

Lower/Mid cap/Mkt. Cap/Next Bid/Asks

Higher/Mid cap/Mkt. Cap/Next Bid/Asks

Dollar

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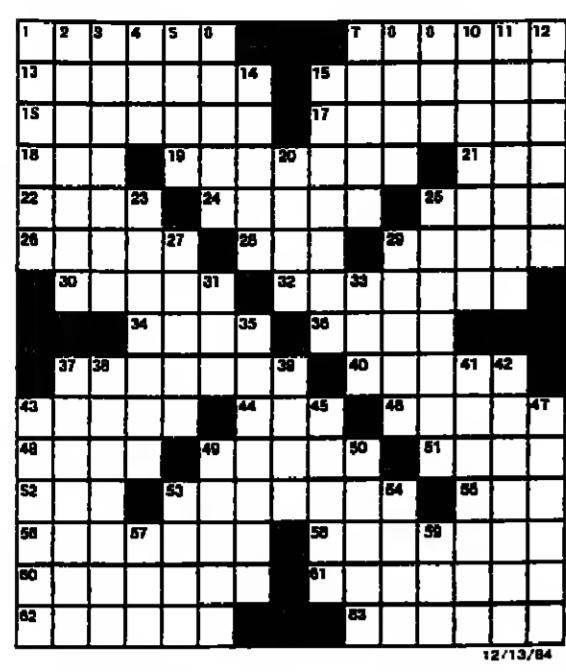
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PEANUTS



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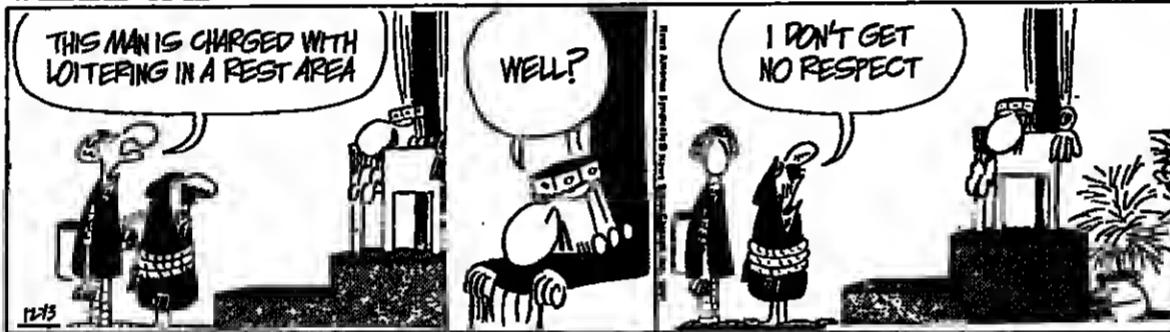
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

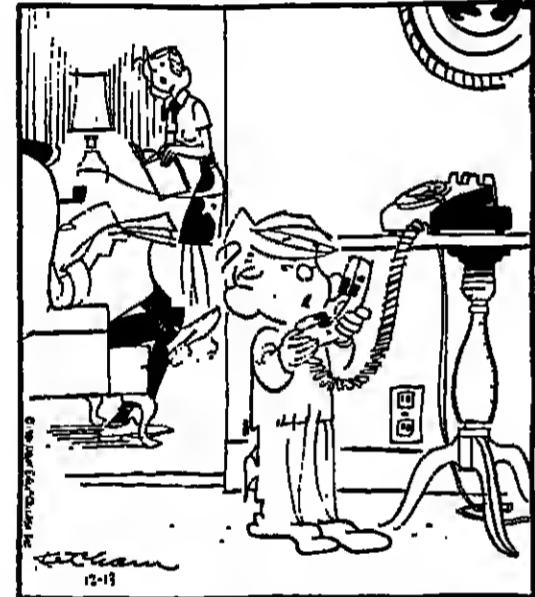


ACROSS

- 1 Actress Stevens
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- 13 Dagger
- 15 Transportation system
- 16 Ballroom dance
- 18 Faint
- 19 Voiced sounds
- 21 Genetic component
- 22 Personality aspects
- 24 Brief
- 25 Taboos
- 26 Closes
- 28 Visi
- 29 Chocolate tree
- 30 Rugby plays
- 32 Takes 40 winks
- 34 Mother of Apollo
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- 31 As written: Mus. dir.
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- 35 Stock
- 37 Clergymen
- 38 Obvious
- 39 Tight
- 41 Fertilizer
- 42 Shoplifter's nemesis
- 43 Vassal's pledge of allegiance
- 45 Hold back
- 47 Rapid
- 49 Aerial
- 50 Incubus, e.g.
- 53 Evening in Evans
- 54 Santa —, city in Brazil
- 57 Bitter herb
- 59 Hit

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"OPERATOR, COULD YA PLEASE GIVE ME THE NUMBER I NEED TO REACH OUT AN TOUCH SANTA?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THOIS

ROGIN

COMIAT

EMSIDE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Harry Arnold and Bob Leo



Ugh!

12-13

MEET THE JUMBLE

MEET THE JUMBLE</

SPORTS

Dickerson's NFL Rushing Mark: When, Not Whether

By Diane K. Shah

New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — The vigil had been going on all last week at the Los Angeles Rams practice field. Reporters were everywhere, as if by letting him out of their sight for one second Eric Dickerson might slip on his goggles, steal away and break the record behind everyone's backs.

The record, the one O.J. Simpson set in 1973 for rushing yardage in a National Football League season, now seemed certain to be broken by Dickerson, who had played much of this year as if he could gain whatever yardage he felt like gaining. Through his first 14 games, that had amounted to 1,792 yards, 211 short of Simpson's 2,003.

It seemed only a matter of when he would break the record, not if.

"It's bothering me, all this attention, making me worry too much," Dickerson said at 8:30 one morning, his sleepy voice on the line in half a dozen reporters scattered across the country.

"It's great to have a good year, but people are bothering me too much."

Bothered or not, he rushed for 215 yards on 27 carries Sunday in the Rams' 27-16 victory over Houston to eclipse Simpson's mark and, with one regular-season game to play, set a standard of 2,003 yards.

Dickerson, 24, is in his second NFL season. Last year he rushed for a rookie-record 1,808 yards, the sixth highest total in league history — and is apologetic about it. "I was mentally tired last season," he said. "We had a lot of long trips and I got tired of flying, tired of being on the road."

The 6-foot-3 (1.90-meter) running back must have fortified his blood in the offseason. Working out of a single-back formation, and with an passing offense to speak of, Dickerson has performed like a robot.

"Some days I do feel invincible," he says. "Some days the other team may even get into the backfield, I still feel they can't get me. It's almost like it's me against them by myself."

Recalls Norwood Vann, a rookie on special teams: "One game, Eric took a late hit from a defensive back. The guy said to Eric, 'I'm going to make it hard on you.' The next play Eric rushes for 40-something yards. He

says to the defensive back, 'It's going to be a long day for you, too, buddy.'

Dickerson has given a lot of defenses long days this season. Twelve times has rushed for more than 100 yards. But by his reckoning, a 100-yard game isn't necessarily worth bragging about. Speaking of his 149 against New Orleans on Dec. 2, Dickerson said, "It was a bad game for me. I made a lot of bad reads."

Although troller Simpson says, "When I first saw him last year, I said on the air that he'd be the one to break the record," and although even Jim Brown concedes that Dickerson is "a great runner," it must be said that Dickerson's situation with the Rams has allowed him to exploit all his talents.

People say I'm making Marcus Allen look bad," Dickerson says of his rival, who plays just up the freeway. "But the Raiders don't run the ball as much as we do, so he can't get the yardage."

Actually, Allen is quietly having an outstanding year himself, leading the American Conference in yards rushing with 1,130, and in total yards from scrimmage with 1,874. Allen also blocks, which means he fits the defender head on.

Never blocking, always running, Dickerson usually can avoid the solid hit. Nevertheless, he privately keeps an eye on the more glamorous Allen, and has been known to say to a reporter after an especially fine performance, "What's Marcus think now?"

But Dickerson leaves little doubt that there is room in his life for Allen or any other running back. Before the season began, he talked about two teammates, Barry Redden and Dwayne Crutchfield, both now reduced to stand-ins.

"My mother always told me, 'Look after No. 1 because on me will look after you but yourself,'" Dickerson said. "I mean, that's my motto. It's obvious only one person can play most of the time, and I want that one person in me."

So does Coach John Robinson, who arrived in Anaheim only months before Dickerson did. "I was looking for a man who wanted to dominate," Robinson says. "Running backs are such physical specimens.

They have to have some of the talents of everybody on the field, and outside of linebackers, nobody gets hit as much. Eric doesn't seem to take as much of a beating as other runners. His attitude is, 'Give me the ball!'"

The Rams had just completed a disastrous 6-10 season when the owner, Georgia Frontiere, called a news conference on Feb. 14, 1983. "I want to give you all a Valentine's Day present," she said sweetly, and announced the hiring of Robinson, the former University of Southern California coach.

Robinson knew right away that he wanted a shot at Dickerson; he had tried to recruit him out of high school in Sealy, Texas (pop. 4,418).

Dickerson remembers Robinson as one of a mystery mob. "My junior year, someone from the University of Oklahoma said, 'We're interested in recruiting you. I didn't know what he was talking about."

"I said to my high school coach, 'What does recruit mean?'"

He caught on fast. "After a while, it was sickening," he says. "Recruiters would hang on my door at 2 in the morning and say let's go for a ride. I mean, what are you going to talk about at 2 in the morning?" Because his mother had asked him to stay close to home, Dickerson chose Southern Methodist University.

Four years later, Robinson had a second chance.

He sat down and looked at a film of Dickerson. There wasn't as much of it as Dickerson would have liked. He is still ranked that at SMU he had to share backfield duties with Craig James. "I think I may have gotten 2,000 yards my senior year if I'd had the chance," he says.

What Robinson saw in the film was not Dickerson's size and speed, "but his feet and his courage. People say he's beautiful to watch, he's smooth, he's pretty," Robinson says. "But the first adjective should be 'tough.' He's really tough."

According to Dickerson, Robinson phoned him several times to see if he was interested in playing for the Rams. "The night before the draft, they called and told

me to get on a plane the next morning because they were going to take me," Dickerson says. "I couldn't sleep I was so excited. I heard on the car radio on the way to the airport I had been picked. The first thing John said to me was, 'Now, you're going to work!'"

He worked. Last year Dickerson scored 18 touchdowns and was the primary reason the Rams vaulted to a 9-7 record and a role in the playoffs. Now they are 10-5 with another playoff berth on the line.

The question is — even with his flat jacket, heavy-duty shoulder pads, face mask with an extra bar, elbow pads and goggles — how long can Dickerson take the beating? After Vince Ferragamo, the regular quarterback, was injured, the inexperienced Jeff Kemp took over. The Rams have been winning, but Kemp has not produced outstanding numbers.

"Obviously, I wish I had a more balanced offense," Robinson says. "But Eric shows no signs of being tired and I see no reason not to run him."

Says Dickerson: "I don't feel I'm being used too much. I never feel I'm exhausted on the field that I can hardly do."

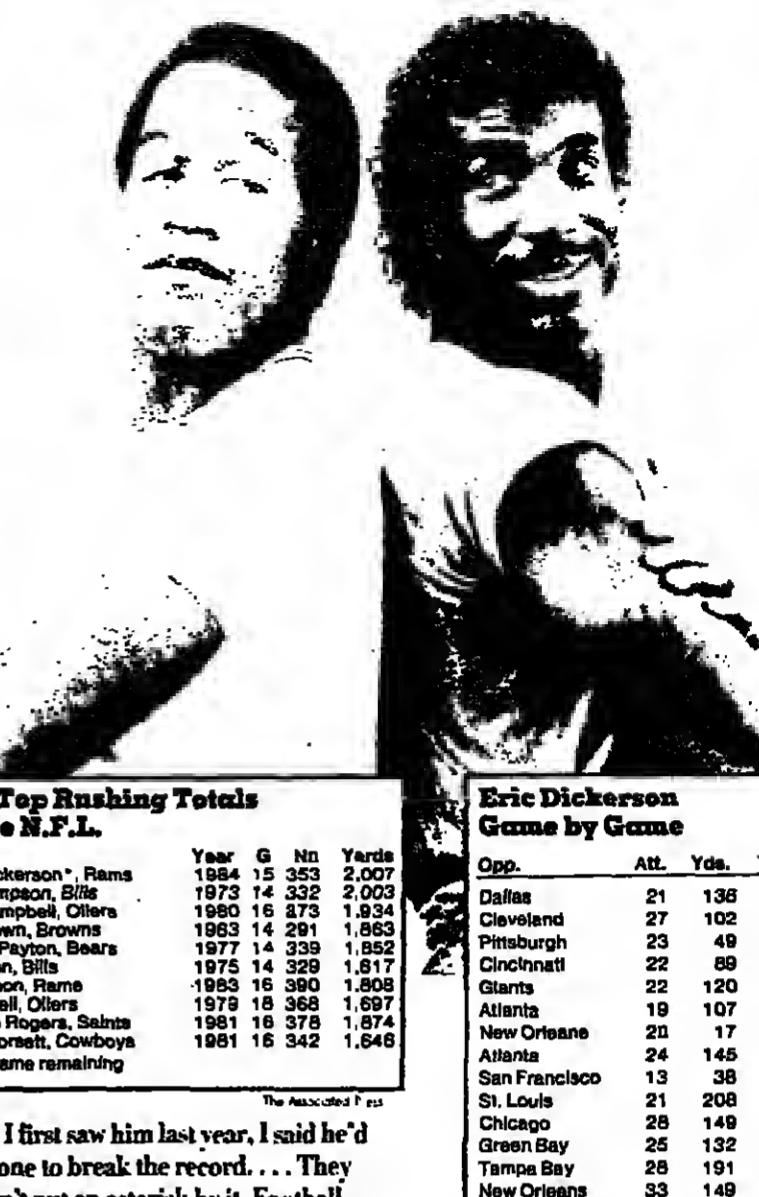
In the contrary, he said he got so worked up he could hardly sleep. "I had a dream the other night, I had 2,000 yards," he said last week. "I only needed three more. It's ridiculous. I just can't escape this."

Another thing he can't seem to escape is the quibbling that he broke Simpson's record in 15 games, while Simpson set his mark in a 14-game season. "They shouldn't put an asterisk by it," Simpson says. "Football people know, and that's all that matters. I won't have lost anything. I still have my own legacy that I was the first over 2,000 yards."

In fact, the NFL has decided not to put an asterisk next to a Dickerson record, just as it did not put one after Simpson's name when he broke the mark that Jim Brown had set in 12 games.

"Maybe sometime I'll do it in 14 games, too," Dickerson says. "I wonder what happens when someone goes for 3,000 yards."

Diane K. Shah is a columnist for The Los Angeles Herald Examiner.



The Top Rushing Totals in the N.F.L.

Opp.	Att.	Yds.	TD
Dallas	21	136	1
Cleveland	27	102	0
Pittsburgh	23	49	0
Cincinnati	22	89	1
Giants	22	120	0
Atlanta	19	107	2
New Orleans	20	17	0
Atlanta	24	145	1
San Francisco	13	38	0
St. Louis	21	208	0
Chicago	28	149	2
Green Bay	25	132	0
Tampa Bay	28	191	3
New Orleans	33	149	1
Houston	27	215	2
Totals	353	2007	13

The Associated Press

"When I first saw him last year, I said he'd be the one to break the record. . . . They shouldn't put an asterisk by it. Football people know, and that's all that matters."

Diane K. Shah is a columnist for The Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

Devils Shake Islander-Ice Jinx With 7-5 Triumph

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, New York — They couldn't do it as the Colorado City Scouts or as the Colorado Rockies. Finally, in their third year of existence as the New Jersey Devils, they have beaten the New York Islanders at Nassau Coliseum.

Led by Mel Bridgman's two goals, New Jersey used timely scoring and the shaky goaltending of

Billy Smith to post a 7-5 upset here Tuesday night.

The franchise began in 1974; since then, the Scouts-Rockies Devils had been 0-24-2 on Islander ice (and overall they were 4-42-6 against the Islanders). The victory also ended a four-game winless streak and brought New Jersey to within four points of the fourth-place New York Rangers in the Patrick Division.

Elsewhere it was Winnipeg 5, Philadelphia 4 on Paul MacLean's second goal of the game at 3:58 of overtime; Vancouver 4, Quebec 3, St. Louis 3, Washington 3.

"As much as you think you can win every game," said Bridgman, the center and the team captain, "you're not sure in this building like this."

Said Smith: "It was one of those nights where you make a couple of mistakes and bang, you're in the hole. Our division is too tight to lose games in our own building like this."



United Press International
New Jersey's Joe Cirella decked Islander Greg Gilbert before going after Thomas Jonsson and the puck Tuesday night. The Devils won for the first time at Nassau Coliseum.

King Tallys 34 as Knicks Upset 76ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

Portland 122; the Los Angeles Clippers 116; Golden State 104; Detroit 108; Chicago 101; Milwaukee 120; Cleveland 106; Utah 85.

Elsewhere it was Denver 123.

NHL FOCUS

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